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SOME PLAIN FACTS FOR GREEK CRITICS OF NATION'S POLICY

Greek Premier Says Opposition
Desires Elections Before Solution
of National Questions, in
Order to Denounce His Actions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATHENS, Greece.—Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, has replied to those critics of his who have taken him to task for delaying, as they claim, the Greek political elections. Upon being interviewed by several representatives of Athenian newspapers, Mr. Venizelos replied: "My impression is a feeling of profound melancholy when I notice the state of mind which the opposition presents. I am criticized for having prolonged the session of the House of Deputies. They remain silent with regard to the fact that England prolonged the session of the House of Commons for three years, while in France the Legislature lasted for 18 months, and in Italy, 13. That which is far more serious is that they assure the people that Serbia proceeded to hold new elections before her new boundaries were fixed."

The Example of Serbia

"However, the people should learn that which the leaders of the opposition do not ignore, that is, that Serbia had not held elections for 10 years, her last elections having been in 1910. Her Legislature expired in June, 1914, and the elections should have taken place in the month of August of that same year. But that was impossible on account of the breaking out of the European war. The government convoked the same House of Deputies, whose life was prolonged during the war; this same House is in existence today, hence six years after the end of the Legislature until the definitive settlement of the foreign questions. And in spite of that, Serbia settled her boundaries on the Bulgarian, Rumanian and Austrian sides, and occupied all the territories demanded from Italy, while the territory in litigation only concerned that section and population constituting hardly one-fifth part of her new territories."

"On the other hand, our total national claims are held in suspense, awaiting the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey before being settled."

"The reasons for imposing adjournment in Greece were serious. Can those who present themselves as my adversaries deny that I was compelled to remain away from Greece for 18 months attending to national questions, returning only for a few days, not exceeding in all more than 35 days? Do they believe that I should have left national questions to themselves and come back to Greece in order to give my attention to elections, or do they pretend that the elections could have taken place during my absence—without my being able to give an account to the Greek people of the signing of the treaty—before the results of my policy could be demonstrated in an unquestionable manner by my signature to the treaty?"

Testing The Opposition

"Let the following questions be addressed to the leaders of the opposition: 'You are in a hurry for the elections to be decided upon, even before the settlement of our national questions through the treaty with Turkey. Do you believe that the people are with you, and that the elections will place you in power? Are you not frightened at the thought that you could come into power before the solution of the national problems are settled? Do you not understand what would be the situation of Greece before a peace congress if her claims had to be defended by a government supported by a majority which had done all it could to tear to pieces the treaty with Serbia and which saluted as a national victory the murder of Anglo-French soldiers? Why do you not wait until Greek affairs shall have been settled from the catastrophe to which they were led by your policy, from the time you came into power?'"

"It could be supposed that the chiefs of the opposition by all means wanted the elections before the solution of our national questions, in the abominable hope that when they assumed the reins of government there would be a revulsion of feeling enabling them to denounce my policy to the people as not having borne the fruit expected from it. But instead of attributing such a scheme to my adversaries, I prefer to believe that knowing the fate which awaits them if the elections are held following the success which is bound to crown my policy, they will seek by all methods to have the elections held before the time when success can be definitely demonstrated."

"In any event, they believe in denouncing me as having reversed the political régime, thus turning the people's attention from the national catastrophe which their policy was bringing on and from the success which my policy obtained to the internal question of the people's violated liberty. I assure them that even if I wanted to let this question pass in silence at the next elections, it is I who shall agitate it as the principal accusation against them."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement regarding the controlled railways in the United Kingdom, issued on Monday night, shows that the revenue earned in February amounted to £16,701,311, bringing the total for 11 months to February 29 to £174,086,150.

The expenditure during February was £16,854,516, making a total for 11 months of £1,670,054,362.

Although these figures show an excess of revenue over expenditure, the net government liability, which it has assumed toward the stock holders, amounts to £38,305,026 for these 11 months.

FELICITATIONS TO ARMENIAN PEOPLE

Resolution Reported to United
States Senate Is Silent on
Mandate and Says Nothing on
Aid in Equipping Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution extending the congratulations of the United States to the people of Armenia on the recognition of the Armenian Republic by the Supreme Council and by the Government of the United States was reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday. The resolution was submitted to the Senate by Warren Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, who was chairman of the subcommittee which investigated conditions in Armenia.

The resolution, now pending before the Senate for action, promises aid to the new republic only to the extent that the President is requested to send an American warship to the port of Batumi with marines to be used to guard the railroad lines to Baku, for the protection of American citizens. On the question of the mandate the resolution is silent.

Little Beyond Sympathy

In the matter of extending relief the resolution falls short of the recommendations made by the Harding committee offering American aid in equipping Armenian forces for the protection of their country. The full committee did not adopt this recommendation of its subcommittee. Little beyond sympathy is promised.

Evidence and testimony produced at the hearings, the resolution says, proved conclusively that the reports of massacres and atrocities against Armenians were well founded, and it declares that the present condition of the population is one of "insecurity, starvation and misery."

The text of the Senate resolution follows: "Whereas, the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered; and

"Whereas, the people of the United States are deeply impressed by the deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation and misery now prevalent in Armenia; and

Protection of Americans

"Whereas, The independence of the Republic of Armenia has been duly recognized by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference and by the Government of the United States of America; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the sincere congratulations of the Senate of the United States are hereby extended to the people of Armenia on the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Armenia, without prejudice respecting the territorial boundaries involved; and be it

"Further resolved, That the Senate of the United States hereby expresses the hope that a stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights and the full realization of their nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people; and be it

"Further resolved, That in order to afford the necessary protection for the lives and property of citizens of the United States at the port of Batumi and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku, the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause a United States warship and a force of marines to be dispatched to that port, such marines to disembark and protect American lives and property."

OUTLOOK IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Townshend, the hero of the siege of Kut-el-Amara, who is visiting Toronto, is decidedly against "driving the Turk out of Europe." Sir Charles, however, foresees great possibilities for Mesopotamia now that it is in the hands of the British. "It was once," he declared, "more prosperous than Canada. It was the granary of the world and it will be so again. It is expected that India will supply a great deal of the labor required for development of the old irrigation system. The remains of the great canals are still there. Of course, it will take millions of money to restore the country."

SHARP ATTACK ON KNOX RESOLUTION

Its Adoption, Asserts Senator
McCumber, Would Dishonor
the Nation—Course of President
Wilson Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Admitting the constitutionality of the proposed procedure to declare peace by congressional resolution, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, mild reservationist and an advocate of American cooperation with the Allies in assuming a fair share of the obligations of the war, delivered a vigorous broadside yesterday on the maneuver to make a special peace with Germany, and declared that such procedure is "tantamount to national dishonor."

The North Dakotan delivered his attack when the Senate took up the Knox resolution declaring peace with Germany. The purpose of the resolution, he said, was to get from under the obligation of enforcing the war settlement, which has been already grossly violated by Germany; to put President Wilson "in the hole" for partisan capital, although, he commented, the President's political capital had reached such a low level that the country will give an overwhelming verdict against him.

Lodge Program Announced

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, gave notice that he would keep the Knox resolution before the Senate until it was finally disposed of. Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama and minority leader, renewed assurances that there would be no attempt to filibuster on the measure, and that the Democrats would content themselves with registering their opposition to the proposal. A vote is not expected before Saturday, at the earliest.

Although the Congress could repeal a resolution declaring war, and was free to do so at any time, Senator McCumber contended that such a maneuver could not settle satisfactorily the problems of the war, and that the only thing which this country could honorably do would be to join the Allies to carry out the war settlement. So far as commercial relations with Germany are concerned, he said, his own resolution providing for the renewal of relations would eliminate the handicap of which complaint was made.

Partisanship in its most extreme form and the subversive of the Democratic side of the chamber to the dictatorship of President Wilson had brought about the existing impasse in American domestic and international relations, he said. For President Wilson to insist on his own stand on the League of Nations would be "a colossal blunder," the senator predicted.

Country's Position Declared Shameful

"The position we are placing the country in is a shameful one, and I can never support it with my vote. We entered the war as coequals, and we ought to conclude the war as coequals. I have never liked, I am free to say, the attitude of superiority which we have assumed in the relations with our allies. I have never liked the attitude of the President in using the great position he held as President of the United States to force his personal convictions upon the other countries as the price of American cooperation and support."

"The President should have recognized the constitutional right of the Senate to differ from him in respect to the terms of the Treaty, ceased his efforts to defeat this right, and sent the

Treaty with the Senate reservations to the other powers. By his refusal to do this, he defeated the very cause for which he had battled, and wronged a generous and expectant world.

"Our allies in the treaty they made with Germany insisted that Germany should concede to the United States every right conceded to them. We refused to join with our allies in consummating this agreement. We now turn squarely around and by this resolution say that we shall insist upon every right which we would have received had we been a party to the Versailles Treaty. We ask for all the benefits of this treaty, but we will not join with our allies in the treaty."

Class Legislation Criticized

"But you cannot make the League of Nations the real issue in this campaign. If it were the real and only issue, I would be greatly concerned for the success of my own party. We are at this moment surrounded by a thousand imminent dangers demanding our immediate attention and solution. We stand almost helpless, while debts, national, state, municipal and industrial are piling mountain high. We behold the hours of idleness of our people ever increasing, production dangerously decreasing, currency becoming more and more inflated, the yoke of taxation ever growing greater and more galling, the prices of all necessities of life ever advancing. We are living in the midst of strikes and threats of strikes."

"The war is not the cause of this threatening situation. The American people, like the people of the greater part of Europe today, are the victims of the new system of purchasing political support by enacting purely class legislation. The American people are the victims of a policy of surrendering the interests of the unorganized and ineffective many to subserve the demands of the organized and effective few."

ARMENIANS ARMED IN THEIR OWN DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The latest news from Cilicia shows that the French authorities are beginning to realize the necessity of taking advantage of every possible means if the Turk is to be held in check, and the further wholesale slaughter of Armenians prevented. To this end, they have, for some time past, been steadily arming the Armenians themselves, thus enabling them to fight in their own defense. The policy has proved entirely successful.

Already the Armenians have given a good account of themselves. They organized the volunteer corps which went recently to the relief of Hadjin, which city was entered after some hard fighting. The relief corps was under the command of Captain Chankalian, who was formerly in the United States, and served with the American army in Cuba. During the war, he joined the Armenian volunteer movement in Armenia, and took a prominent part in defeating the Armenian refugees from Van, after the retreat of the Russians from these regions.

Protest by Christian Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Christians of Cilicia, Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, Chaldeans, Assyrians and Jacobites, have addressed an appeal to the Supreme Peace Council, in which they express their disappointment as a result of the declaration of Earl Curzon, British Foreign Minister, that the Supreme Council has decided to maintain the Turkish sovereignty over Cilicia, notwithstanding the massacre of 20,000 Christians which took place at Marash. The appeal lays stress on the fact that 275,000 Christians of Cilicia will in no way consent to be placed under the Turkish tyrannical administration.

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INDEX FOR MAY 12, 1920

Book Reviews and Literary News Page 14	Stamping of Bank Notes in Hungary 8
A Literary Letter 1	Alms Outlined of Clothing Workers 9
A Book of the Week 1	Downward Trend in Prices Noted 9
Some Plain Facts in Britain 2	Indiana Confer on Citizenship 9
Daily Living Centuries Ago 1	
Our Poets; Sara Teasdale 1	
Words 1	
Business and Finance Page 11	Illustrations 1
Stock Market Quotations 1	The Willows 1
Low Prices for Railroad Bonds 1	William Dean Howells 1
Orders Cancelled in Textile Trade 1	In Hamilton, Ohio 1
Prices in Shoe Market Are Firm 1	"The Loggers," by G. Elmer Browne 15
Railway Earnings 1	
Dividends 1	
Shoe Buyers 1	
Editorials Page 16	
Passing Along the High-Priced Protest 1	
The Potato Boycott in Ontario 1	
Foremost American Man of Letters 1	
Editorial Notes 1	
General News—	
President's Sea Policy Revealed by Mr. Daniels 1	
Some Plain Facts for Greek Critics of National Policy 1	
Felicitations to Armenian People 1	
Socialist Right Wing Victorious 1	
British Allowance on Coal to Cease 1	
Sharp Attack on Knox Resolution 1	
Turkey Receives Terms of Treaty 2	
Inquiry Into Cause of Irish Officers' Need of Support for Dry Laws 2	
Actors Club Faces Another Crisis 4	
Great Increase in Production of Oil 4	
Recognition Is Asked by Sonora 4	
Postal Workers Appeal to People 4	
Some Factors in the Ruhr Revolt 4	
Portugal's Crisis Now Less Acute 7	
Is There a True Montenegrin Race? 8	

SOCIALIST RIGHT WING VICTORIOUS

National Convention Goes on
Record as Opposed to Dictatorship of Proletariat, Voting
Down the Engdahl Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Right Wing of the Socialist Party won a decisive victory over the Left yesterday, when the national convention, in session here, voted 103 to 33 against substituting an International Socialist declaration of fundamentals for one submitted by the resolutions and platform committee, and went on record as opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Left, led by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois, mover of the substitute, argued for a slightly changed copy of the national platform preamble adopted at Chicago, which was amended by national referendum last January, with the insertion of two paragraphs which state that all power must be in the hands of the workers in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, "in order to insure the successful overthrow of the capitalist system."

The Illinois delegation led the Left Wing attack on the Right's plan, and the Rights were led by New York. Three Illinoisans, however, voted with the Right and two New Yorkers with the Left.

Plea for Revolutionary Socialism

Proponents of the committee's declaration attacked the proposed substitute as urging a dictatorship of the proletariat in the United States and the minority accepted this accusation. Mr. Engdahl, in summing up, going so far as to say: "There is only one road to victory and that is under the red standards of International Socialism. We can do no better than stand for revolutionary Socialism."

James O'Neal of New York said if the party declared for a dictatorship of the proletariat, they ceased to be a political party and would be driven underground, as the Communist and Communist Labor parties had been. With all its limitations, bourgeois democracy, at least in normal times, permitted decision by civilized debate, and it would be a crime for the party to take a stand which would drive that democracy into sheer dictatorship and terrorism.

Mr. O'Neal deprecated the tendency of the Left to think because the proletariat in Russia had gained the upper hand the workers in America could gain it in the same way. Such conclusions ignored historical and psychological conditions. American Socialists should take at least another year to become more generally and intensely acquainted with the Russian revolution and the Soviet Government. By that time they would be more ready than they were now to vote for a declaration that would urge a proletarian dictatorship in this country.

Climax of Convention Enthusiasm

Jacob Panken, a New York municipal justice, aroused the greatest enthusiasm of the day when, in speaking against the Engdahl substitute, he said: "When the workers of America finally succeed in electing the government and when the reactionaries then take up arms against us, then we will be ready to fight them in that way. Just as in the '60s, when opponents of slavery elected their President and the reactionaries of the South took up arms against his government, the friends of Negro freedom fought to victory."

Victor Berger of Wisconsin spoke against the Left Wing and Oscar Ameringer of the same delegation shouted: "Congress has thrown Berger out twice. Now what would you have us do? Start a revolution? No, we realize the limitations of political action, we who have captured the first state for Socialism. But we shall now elect Berger Governor with a majority in both legislative houses. For only through political action can the American people be educated for Socialism. The process is slow, but sure. The other road leads only to the penitentiary. I'm not afraid to go there, but I can do more good outside."

These last remarks were addressed to the Illinois delegation, on which Mr. Engdahl and Irvine St. John Tucker, both under bail of \$1,000 on espionage act charges, were sitting. Opposition to the platform as lacking vitality, as omitting things of wide importance, such as high prices, and as emphasizing foreign rather than domestic questions, was begun by Delegate King of California yesterday. Vigorous discussion followed and Joseph Cannon of New York protested against delay, the convention having already spent three days discussing methods of procedure. But the motion to refer the platform draft to a new committee was lost, 38 to 93.

The substitute sought to recall the Communist and Communist Labor parties back into the Socialist Party, according to Joseph Cohen of Pennsylvania. They should not be allowed to come back until they were ready to subscribe to Socialist fundamentals again.

LIBERAL SUNDAY BILL FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey.—The liberal Sunday bill to legalize moving pictures and baseball on the Sabbath, following a referendum election, has been turned down by the Legislature. The bill was vigorously opposed by the clergy.

BRITISH MISSION TO LEAVE SIBERIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The War Office states that arrangements have been made for the withdrawal of the remainder of the British military mission in Siberia, consisting of 33 officers and 34 of other ranks, whose departure has hitherto been delayed by lack of shipping.

These members were due to leave Vladivostok on Monday for Shanghai, where they will join a passenger vessel for England.

BRITISH ALLOWANCE ON COAL TO CEASE

Announcement Made in Parliament of Large Increase in
Maximum Price of Coal and
of Stoppage of Allowance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on Monday announced that it was necessary to increase the price of industrial coal by 4s. 2d. per gross ton and of household coal by 14s. 2d. The new prices would be the maximum and not a fixed price, and would take effect on Wednesday, May 12.

This withdrawal of the allowance of 10s. per ton granted in the beginning of last winter to domestic consumers on coal sold for household purposes, the price of which was insufficient to pay cost of production. At present the average cost per gross ton for industrial coal is 30s. 5d., while the average selling price was 29s. 1d., leaving a loss of 1s. 4d. In the cost of household coal, this loss is greatly increased by the concession of 10s. per ton, announced by Sir Auckland Geddes to take effect December 1, 1919, making a loss on household coal of 1s. 4d.

These losses have hitherto been compensated by profits on exported coal. The recent advance in wages of miners will now increase the loss to 2s. 10d. per ton on industrial coal, American coal, now coming to Europe, will result in reducing export prices, and the government therefore decided that coal sold for consumption in the United Kingdom should bear the cost of production, plus the standard profits fixed by the Coal Mines Emergency Act. Despite the increase, however, consumers in Great Britain will still obtain coal at a cost considerably cheaper than the world market price.

Statement on Canadian Minister

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, leader of the opposition, in the House on Monday stated that as a result of recent discussions, arrangements had been concluded between the British and Canadian governments to provide more complete representation of Canadian interests at Washington.

"It has been agreed that His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from, and reporting direct to the Canadian Government."

"In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President with necessary powers for the purpose."

This arrangement will denote no departure on the part of the British Government from the idea of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire.

Progress of Home Rule Bill

LONDON, England (Monday)—The House of Commons having rejected Mr. Asquith's amendment proposing a single parliament for Ireland and thereby affirming the idea of partition, the Liberals and Labor members are not expected to take organized steps to get the bill further amended as they consider further discussion a mere waste of time. The Nationalists are taking no part in the debate.

The House discussed an amendment seeking to create a senate for the whole of Ireland as a revising chamber for both parliaments. This amendment, however, was rejected by a vote of 209 to 39.

British Attitude to Russia

LONDON, England (Monday)—Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, said that the British warships in the Black Sea would continue to bombard the Russian coast until the Bolshevik ceased hostilities with General Wrangel's Crimean army. He admitted, the bombardment was preventing the export of Russian raw materials, but declared it was due to the Soviet Government persisting in hostilities.

PRESIDENT'S SEA POLICY REVEALED BY MR. DANIELS

War Instructions of Mr. Wilson
to Officers of Atlantic Fleet
Given on Quarter Deck of
Flagship in 1917 Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The feature of Secretary Daniels' second day statement before the Senate subcommittee investigating the United States Navy was his full revelation of the President's policy in regard to the navy, including his war instructions to the Atlantic fleet given on board the flagship Pennsylvania, August 11, 1917, in which the naval officers were bidden to "throw traditions to the winds," to "strike the word prudent from their vocabulary" and to "do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring."

The disclosure of these hitherto unpublished remarks of the President have led to considerable conjecture as to whether they were merely a part of the effort of the Secretary of the Navy to make a complete refutation of the accusations that have been brought against the navy by showing the spirit that animated it, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the newest recruit, or whether they were brought out at this particular time for the credit of the Administration and political effect.

Suspicion of Party Tactics

The disclosure will not escape suspicion of being in the latter class, because it follows so closely upon the heels of the President's telegram outlining the policy of his party in the approaching campaign, and because any utterance of a public official at this time is read in terms of political expediency.

To cover the President's record, Mr. Daniels went back to February 3, 1916, when Mr. Wilson said in a speech in St. Louis, "There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area of defense as the American Navy, and it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the most adequate navy in the world."

This, Mr. Daniels says, was the declaration of a policy which had, with the President's approval, been set in motion by the navy six months before, and the naval general board had laid down the policy that the navy should ultimately be equal to the most powerful in the world, but that it should be gradually increased, the limit to be attained not later than 1925.

President Credited With Foresight

"This vision of the President," said Mr. Daniels, "established the fact that he was in advance of some naval officers, vocal now, but silent then. It is true, also, that when war was declared, the President sensed better than any naval expert across the seas the necessity for a bold and audacious plan of naval warfare. He was the first to see the wisdom of adopting the convoy system, which he suggested even before we entered the war. Long before any naval authority abroad had approved the idea of the barrage which was placed across the North Sea, the President sensed the futility of depending solely upon pursuing the submarines all over the ocean, and declared the logical idea was to shut them up in their nests. His leadership for the bold and vigorous policy adopted by the department, communicated to the Secretary of the Navy from time to time, even before the United States entered the war and during its continuance, was set forth in a notable address made to officers of the Atlantic fleet. It was an intimate talk and an inspiring challenge to meet the extraordinary conditions by extraordinary methods."

Bold Course Advised

President Tells Navy to Throw Tradition to the Winds

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's hitherto unpublished war instructions to the officers of the Atlantic fleet, given in person on the quarter deck of the flagship Pennsylvania on August 11, 1917, made public yesterday by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, were given at a time when the German submarine menace was uncurbed.

In his address to the officers, the President said: "Admiral Mayo and Gentlemen: I have not come here with malice prepense to make a speech, but I have come here to have a look at you and to say some things that perhaps may be intimately said, and, even though the company is large, said in confidence."

"This is an unprecedented war, and, therefore, it is a war in one sense for amateurs. Nobody ever before conducted a war like this, and therefore nobody can pretend to be a professional in a war like this. Here are two great navies—not to speak of the others associated with us—our own and the British, outnumbering by a very great margin the navy to which we are opposed, and yet casting about for a way in which to use our superiority and our strength."

"Now, somebody has got to think this war out. Somebody has got to think out the way not only to fight the submarine but to do something different from what we are doing."

"We are hunting hornets all over

the farm and letting the nest alone. None of us knows how to go to the nest and crush it, and yet I despair of hunting for hornets all over the sea when I know where the nest is and know that the nest is breeding hornets as fast as I can find them. I am willing for my part—and I know you are willing, because I know the stuff you are made of—I am willing to sacrifice half the navy Great Britain and we together have to crush that nest, because if we crush it, the war is won. I have come here to say that I do not care where it comes from. I do not care whether it comes from the youngest officer or the oldest, but I want the officers of this navy to have the distinction of saying how this war is going to be won.

Tradition Cast Aside

"I am willing to make any sacrifice for that; I mean any sacrifice of time or anything else. I am ready to put myself at the disposal of any officer in the navy who thinks he knows how to run this war. I will not undertake to tell you whether he does or not, because I know that I do not, but I will undertake to put him in communication with those who can find out whether his idea will work or not. I have the authority to do that, and will do it with the greatest pleasure.

"I wish that I could think and had the brains to think in the terms of marine warfare, because I would feel then that I was figuring out the future history of the political freedom of mankind. I do not see how any man can look at the flag of the United States and fall having his mind crowded with reminiscences of the number of unselfish men, seeking no object of their own, the advantage of no dynasty, the advantage of no group of privileged people, but the advantage of his fellow men, who have died under the folds of that beautiful emblem. I wonder if men who do die under it realize the distinction they have.

"There is distinction in the privilege, and I for my part am sorry to play so peaceful a part in the business as I myself am obliged to play, and I conceive it a privilege to come and look at you men who have the other thing to do, and ask you to come and tell me or tell anybody you want to tell how this thing can be better done, and we will thank God that we have men of origination among us. We have got to throw tradition to the winds."

Reflection on British Admiralty

"As I have said, gentlemen, I take it for granted that nothing that I say here will be repeated, and, therefore, I am going to say this: Every time we have suggested anything to the British Admiralty, the reply has come back that virtually amounted to this, that it had never been done that way, and I felt like saying, 'Well, nothing was ever done so systematically as nothing is being done now,' therefore, I should like to see something unusual happen, something that was never done before, and inasmuch as the things that are being done to you were never done before, don't you think it is worth while to try something that was never done before against those who are doing them to you?"

"There is no other way to win, and the whole principle of this war is the kind of thing that ought to hearten and stimulate America. America is the prize amateur nation of the world. Germany is the prize professional nation of the world. Now, when it comes to doing new things and doing them well, I will back the amateur against the professional every time. He knows no little about it that he is fool enough to try the right thing. The men that do not know the danger are the rashest men.

Audacious Course Urged

"Please leave out of your vocabulary altogether the word 'prudent.' Do not stop to think about what is prudent for a moment. Do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is exactly the thing that the other side does not understand, and you will win by the audacity of method when you cannot win by circumspection and prudence.

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American Navy and the American Army, because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones.

"I am not discouraged for a moment, particularly because we have not even begun, and, without saying anything in disparagement of those with whom we are associated in the war, I do expect things to begin when we begin. If they do not, American history will have changed its course; the American Army and Navy will have changed their character. There will have to come a new tradition into a service which does not do new and audacious and successful things."

CARPENTERS WIN DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The possibility of a building tie-up because of a strike of mill carpenters has been brought to an end by the return of the men to their work, after being granted their demands for increased wages. Four thousand carpenters, employed in sash, door and cabinet-making factories of Chicago, had gone on strike demanding \$10 an hour, and a general cessation of building operations was caused until the demands were met.

SITUATION IN CAIRO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Tuesday)—European printers employed on Cairo newspapers struck work on Monday morning, demanding an increase of wages. British guards were withdrawn from the native police stations at Cairo on Monday, after several months' occupation. They are now "standing by" in the barracks.

PLANS TO DISSOLVE LABOR FEDERATION

French Government Decides Upon Suppression Following Attempt to Force Nationalization Measures by Strikes

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The decision of the government to seek the dissolution of the Confédération Générale du Travail came after an hour's discussion by the Council of Ministers at the Palace of the Elysée, presided over by President Deschanel.

In spite of the appeal to the Electricians Union by the federation yesterday, electric supply throughout the city seemed not to be affected today. Underground trains, street cars and motor buses were run, volunteers taking the places of the few men who failed to report for work.

Discussing the move against the federation, the Premier, Alexander Millerand said to press correspondents:

"This power pretends to put itself against the public powers and obtain realization of its object in stopping, so far as it can, the life of the country by profoundly disturbing its habits, needs and interests. The government does not intend to affect any of the rights of unionism. Moreover, I am convinced of the necessity of labor organization."

The Municipal Judge, Mr. Jousseu, has been intrusted with the task of conducting proceedings against the federation. The police visited the new headquarters of the federation and seized many documents.

Leon Jouhaux, president of the federation, declared today that the action of the government looking to the dissolution of the federation would cause no change in the purposes of that body.

"We shall continue to act along the lines that we have laid out in our program and toward the aims we have set for ourselves," he said.

"Many times in the past the existing governments have examined the possibility of dissolving the federation, but they have always recognized that it was legally impossible."

Labor Unrest in France

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Confédération Générale du Travail announced tonight that the electrical plant workers would be ordered to go on strike to strengthen the walkout on transportation lines, intended to force nationalization of public utilities. Employees of the Underground Railway have been ordered to strike tomorrow.

The government's forecast that all railroad workers on strike would be back at work today was not realized, and neither were the somewhat extravagant claims of the federation, for the railroads all were reported operating trains on more or less normal schedules.

Thirty thousand out of the 200,000 metal workers in the Paris region are reported idle, and there have been strikes of metal workers here and there in the provinces, but no general stoppage of work anywhere has been reported.

The strike movement among the miners appears to be spreading, especially in the northern fields where, according to the federation, the men have decided to decline to keep pumps going or to do any upkeep work unless the government consents to negotiate with the federation.

Little importance is attached to the strike in the building trades, where unemployment is general. While nothing like a general strike movement among the building trades workers in any section has been reported the isolated walkouts are seriously hampering building construction.

The strike of the seamen and dockers remains unchanged.

Embargo on Danish Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—Robert Williams, president of the British Transport Workers Federation, who is on his way to Russia, had a conference with Richard Jensen, president of the Danish Firemen's Union, and, as a result, it was resolved to establish a general embargo against Danish ships all over the world so far as the Transport Workers Federation and the International Seafarers Federation are concerned.

COURTS BLAMED FOR LAW VIOLATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prison sentences for violators of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law would bring about a material reduction in present high prices, Benjamin F. Welty (D.), Representative from Ohio declared yesterday before the House Judiciary Committee.

Criticizing Supreme Court decisions under the law, he urged amendment of the Constitution so that Congress could limit the tenure of office of all federal judges to a period of years, instead of for life. Unrest in this country, he asserted, was largely due to the courts not being more responsive to the public sentiment.

"Not a single person has been sent to prison, except a few labor leaders," he said, reviewing cases brought under the Sherman Law.

BOLIVIA TO RETIRE TWO FRENCH LOANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bolivia has arranged with a New York investment concern for a loan of \$10,000,000 to be used in the conversion of the French loans of 1910 and 1913, amounting to \$6,803,000

francs, the Department of Commerce was advised yesterday. Present rates of exchange, the advisers said, would enable the Bolivian Government to retire both French loans and have a profit of \$4,000,000, which will be used for railroad construction. Bolivia will issue 15-year serial bonds at 6 per cent, worth at the present market value, between \$8,000,000 and \$8,500,000.

TURKEY RECEIVES TERMS OF TREATY

International Commission of Control for Dardanelles Included in Peace Treaty Provisions

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Peace Treaty for Turkey, prepared by the Peace Conference, was presented to the Turkish delegation at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Clock Room at the Foreign Office.

The ceremony was the simplest and most speedily concluded of all the several formalities of the sort that have taken place since the Peace Conference began. The entire proceedings lasted four minutes.

The Premier, Alexander Millerand, represented France, and the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador, was the representative of Great Britain. The others present were Count Bonin-Lonare, Italian Ambassador to France, Athanasios Romanos, Greek Minister to France, and Borghos Nubar Pasha, president of the Armenian National Delegation.

Mr. Millerand, addressing the Turkish delegation, referred to the manner in which the Turks came into the war. He said the allies had found it necessary, in preparing the terms of peace, to take certain guarantees, notably with regard to the Dardanelles and Constantinople.

Tewfik Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, said the Turkish delegates would take cognizance of the terms of peace and present any observations they might have within the time limit prescribed.

The text of the treaty, as it was presented to the Turks, shows that the clause relating to the free navigation of the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus in time of war and peace, provides for United States membership on the Commission of Control, if the United States so desires. The other members being Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece and Rumania. Bulgaria and Russia also may have membership after they have been received into the League of Nations.

The United States, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, France and Russia have two votes each on the commission, and the others one vote each.

In the clause regarding Armenia, the Turks recognize Armenian independence and agree to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States as to the frontier.

Territorial Status Fixed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Permanent occupation of Constantinople, which is left under the sovereignty of the Sultan, by a small international force of Allied troops, is provided in the treaty which was handed yesterday to the Turkish representatives at Paris. An official summary of the treaty has been received in Washington.

A similar international guard is provided for the garrisoning of the Straits as a guarantee of free passage through the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora to ships of all nations.

An inter-allied commission of control at Constantinople, consisting of the representatives of the principal allied powers, will exercise supervision of the execution of the clauses of the treaty and, with the aid of the interallied troops, enforce its terms.

Although President Wilson proposed that that part of northeastern Thrace be given Bulgaria, Thrace, in its entirety, is awarded Greece.

Smyrna and the hinterland, extending approximately to a depth of 100 kilometers and a breadth of 200 kilometers, are given Greece under limited sovereignty. Greece must formulate, in consultation with the League of Nations, a plan for control of the territory, and at the end of two years the population will decide by vote whether this arrangement shall be continued, or whether the territory shall be annexed by Greece.

Boundaries of Mesopotamia and Palestine, the mandates over which are awarded to Great Britain, and of Syria, ceded similarly to France, are left to be determined by special commissions. The Armenian settlement is left open for future negotiation.

No mention is made of Russia in the summary received here, nor is the status of the inter-allied Commission of Control in its relation to the League of Nations clearly defined.

AMERICAN LEGION WEEK

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Governors of six states have proclaimed May 17 to 22 American Legion Week, under a drive will be made to obtain 1,000,000 new members. Other states are expected to assist the movement.

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NEED OF SUPPORT FOR THE DRY LAWS

Continual Fight Necessary to Prevent Substitution of Higher Percentage in Definition of Intoxicants, Says Prohibitionist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. Leigh Colvin, president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, speaking at the banquet held in Tremont Temple by the Prohibition Party of Massachusetts last night, following the election of William Shaw as state chairman, the reelection of W. D. Moon as secretary, and the election of W. G. Merrill as treasurer, in the afternoon, outlined the task ahead in maintaining anti-liquor legislation against political attack, particularly that pertaining to the definition of beverages of one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content as intoxicating. Unless a continual fight is kept up, he said, a 5 per cent provision may be substituted, and he recommended that an effort be made to have a plank put in the platform of every party making an issue of the one-half of 1 per cent definition. To offset the influence of the money being spent trying to show that there is a reaction from prohibition, with the secret sale of liquor as an accompaniment, he urged the necessity of proving that the Eighteenth Amendment was not foisted upon the country, as the Hobbs Amendment had secured a majority vote before Congress was elected in 1916, when those who later went to war were at the polls.

Prohibition Never Repudiated

In no instance where the people have voted since prohibition was tried, since the passage of the Volstead Act, have they repudiated it, he claimed, while jails are closed, the alcoholic wards in hospitals are empty, and the municipal lodging house in New York has had fewer applicants than there were men to take care of them. He said that in the face of the opposition the victory would not be permanent unless agitation was kept up, with the entire power of the national government behind prohibition, and no power reserved to the state.

The danger now, said he, is that the press of the country may persuade the politicians that the popular sentiment is against the Volstead Act. He called the Prohibition Party the party of humanity and judgment, whose policy has always been not only to secure new laws for the good of the home, but to insist on the enforcement of laws already passed.

Value Proved

Mr. Shaw, before introducing Mr. Colvin, showed against the "sinister influence at work to drag down our Commonwealth and her high and honored position of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and put her in the ranks of the secessionists and nullifiers of history."

"In three short months of imperfect enforcement, prohibition has demonstrated its value, and has refuted every argument of its opponents," he declared. "Hotels, whose very existence, it was said, was threatened, were never so prosperous as now. Crime and poverty have decreased, while business and savings have increased. The vast majority of Labor men approve of prohibition and say it is a benefit to labor. The objectors are confined to a few centers where paid agitators stir up trouble."

"The recent decision of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, representing more than 500,000 workers, in favor of prohibition as against state control, is an indication of the way temperance sentiment is growing even in Great Britain.

"Prohibition is here to stay. We are here to demand law enforcement of our legislative and executive departments, and we will have it or know the reason why."

LEONARD WOOD SEES MR. LODGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, one of the candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, conferred with congressional leaders at the Capitol yesterday. One of those with whom he talked was Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, who is understood to be one of the very few prominent sena-

tors who are favorably inclined toward the Wood candidacy.

The visit to the Capitol was perhaps nothing more than an ordinary call, but it was regarded as significant in view of the agitation now in progress in the Senate to conduct an inquiry into the campaign expenditures of all candidates, Republican and Democratic, in the primary contests.

No effort will be made by the friends of Major-General Wood to head off the inquiry. The proposal for the inquiry was started and the resolution introduced into the Senate by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who is a prominent advocate of the candidacy of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California.

Another interesting feature probably connected with the visit is the recent intimations made on the Senate floor in the course of the dyestuff controversy to the effect that the Du Pont forces had threatened to withdraw their support from Major-General Wood unless his eastern campaign manager, George H. Mosse (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, withdrew his opposition to the bill which, it was charged, was framed in the interests of the Du Ponts.

TRIALS DESIRED IN ALIEN CASES

Department of Justice, It Is Announced, Discourages Deportations Without Due Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Labor, it was learned yesterday, has no record indicating that warrants for the arrest of Andrea Salsedo, who was killed in leaping from a fourth-story window in a building in New York, and of Robert Elia, ever went through the normal process for warrants in deportation cases. A warrant was issued in February for the arrest of Roberto Elia, and on March 10 for the arrest of Andrea Salsedo. Agents of the Bureau of Immigration are by law required to serve these warrants and to give the arrested men hearings, but so far as has been discovered they were not taken to Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, or given the hearings prescribed by law.

Ball in the case of Mr. Elia has been fixed temporarily, it is understood, in \$15,000, on allegations by the Department of Justice that he is a dangerous person, implicated in the alleged bomb plots of last year. However, a memorandum sent to the Commissioner-General of Immigration in connection with the case, asserted that if Mr. Elia was implicated in the bomb cases, deportation would not appear to be the remedy, but that he should be put on trial in the courts, if trial is possible, and made to suffer if convicted of the offense. The memorandum also asks details as to the circumstances under which Mr. Elia was arrested and held.

Both Mr. Salsedo and Mr. Elia were held by the Department of Justice in the New York building from which the former leaped. The nature of the charges against them has not been definitely brought out.

Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas and chairman of the House Rules Committee, announced yesterday that A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, would be given an opportunity, if they chose, to appear before the committee to reply to charges made against the administration of their offices in testimony in the proceedings involving Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Deportations Held Up

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for a second deportation of radical aliens next Saturday have been suspended temporarily because the authorities at Constantinople have refused to permit their transfer through that port to Odessa, Russia, the chairman of the House Immigration Committee announced yesterday in the House. Several hundred radicals have been concentrated at Ellis Island, awaiting deportation, the chairman said, but they must remain there for the present.

TEACHERS BILL A LAW

ALBANY, New York—A bill increasing the salaries of public school teachers throughout the State became a law yesterday with the signature of Gov. A. E. Smith. The bill carries an appropriation of \$20,550,000 and provides a direct tax of 1.5 mills on real property. Increases in New York City will average \$600, in other parts of the State from \$250 to \$550.

INQUIRY INTO CASE OF IRISH OFFICERS

Police Constable Tells How His Requests for Help After His Two Comrades Had Been Assassinated Were Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The inquiry was resumed at Newport, County Tipperary, in the case of Police Constables McCarthy and Finn, who were shot on April 9.

Police Constable Brown, who was wounded on the same occasion, stated that three groups of men were stationed at different parts of the wood, from which the shots were fired.

After the affray, he struggled to some neighboring houses and asked for a drink of water and cloth to bind up his wounds, but was refused. Later, he asked a man and woman in a car, who should have passed the constables lying on the road, to convey him to Newport, but they also refused. A verdict that the fatality was due to gunshot wounds was returned.

Policemen Ambushed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—Sergeant McDonnell and Police Constable Kayes were ambushed near Gold's Cross railway station at 1 o'clock on Monday. McDonnell was killed instantly, but the constable escaped unhurt. There were four undisguised assailants. The patrol came from the Clonoulty Royal Irish Constabulary hut. McDonnell had been attached to the hut only a few months, and led a small garrison, which stubbornly resisted a Sinn Fein attack on the night of March 31.

Police Barracks Destroyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—Vacant police barracks at Birdhill were burnt down on Sunday night.

Policemen Assassinated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—A patrol, cycling to Dunwooley to investigate a report of shooting there on Sunday night, was ambushed on Monday on the way, and Sergeant Flynn and Police Constables Dunne and Brick were killed, while Police Constable Grimsdale, a former English soldier, was badly wounded. They were shot near Butlerstown, two miles from Timoleague police station, County Cork.

Flynn had 27 years service, Dunne 15 and Brick, who is a Tralee man, 12 years.

Brutal Assault Punished

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—At the Galway police court on Monday four men were sentenced to six months hard labor for assaulting Bridget Keegan, the young daughter of a farmer, reported to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor as having been taken out of bed forcibly and her hair cropped off with sheep-shears. A large force of military occupied the courthouse during the hearing of this and other cases.

TENNESSEE LABOR CRITICIZES GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Tennessee—The State Federation of Labor, which has been holding its annual convention here, in a resolution adopted by unanimous vote, charged Gov. A. H. Roberts with "arraying the classes against masses in Tennessee" through the establish-

ment of Law and Order Leagues which, it was declared, were formed "for the sole purpose of suppressing labor unions and reducing the wage-workers of the commonwealth to a state of serfdom."

Other resolutions endorsed the non-partisan campaign of the American Federation of Labor and the work done by the federal board of vocational education. The convention further favored a minimum wage law which will insure for all women and children workers a fair standard of living; the legal enactment of an eight-hour day as a maximum for all women and children workers; a compulsory rest of one day in seven for all industrial workers; recognition of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through their chosen representatives; opposition to any abridgement of the rights of labor to strike; an anti-pass law; abolishment of poll tax receipts as a qualification for voting; repeal of the convict contract system in prisons and reformatories and the enactment of a law which would permit chartering of cooperative societies under the Rochdale plan.

FARMERS WILL SUBMIT PLANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of organizations with a total membership of some 2,000,000 farmers met here yesterday in answer to a call by the National Board of Farm Organizations to draft agricultural planks which will be presented to the Republican National Convention here in June. A committee of five was appointed to draw up tentative planks which will be presented to the executive board of the National Board today. A campaign will then be started to line up as many as possible of the farm organizations of the country in support of the planks to bring pressure on the Republican convention for their incorporation in the Republican platform. The National Board of Farm Organizations whose head office is in Washington, will have headquarters in Chicago during the convention.

A resolution was passed recommending the establishment of an international committee representing organized farmers of the United States and Canada to examine all questions which might affect the relations between the two countries.

BAKERY PRODUCTS INCREASE

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—Bakery products advanced in price an average of 8 per cent here when the bakers' strike ended. The bakers returned to work under a new agreement providing increases that make their pay \$38 to \$42.50 a week.

RICHMOND COMMUNITY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—Within a week Richmond citizens raised \$18,000 for community recreation purposes. Community singings in the parks are already being held.



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GREAT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF OIL

Shortage in United States Talked of for Years, Says Expert, but Whenever More Oil Is Needed Prospectors Find It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was learned yesterday that the Standard Oil Company of New York had advanced the price of oil to garages here by 1½ cents a gallon, bringing the wholesale price up to 30 cents. Other companies, it is said, will follow this lead, which means that the retail price will be not less than 34 cents.

It is expected by persons familiar with oil conditions that the situation in Mexico will be made the next excuse for increasing the price of oil. Practically all the oil that is imported into the United States comes from Mexico. In 1918 the imports from Mexico amounted to 38,000,000 barrels of crude oil, and in 1919 to 53,660,000 barrels. Figures are available for the first three months of 1920 only. They show imports amounting to 6,293,000 barrels in January, 4,939,000 in February, and 6,502,835 in March. If there should be any interruption in the transportation of oil it might have a serious effect on the situation in the United States, although it has been questioned whether all of the oil remained in the United States or whether part of it was exported after having been refined.

Growth of Oil Production

Oil production in the United States has grown from 53,620,000 barrels, mostly in the Appalachian district, in 1900, to 337,719,000 barrels in 1919, two-thirds of which is produced by Oklahoma and California, but the demand is growing at a far more rapid rate. How much oil remains available in the United States is something on which the experts disagree.

An oil man of large experience said that an oil shortage had been talked about for 20 years, and yet whenever more oil was needed a prospector went out and found it. The oil individual prospector, depending largely on luck, has practically disappeared. In his place there are today the professional prospectors acting for the great corporations.

"My opinion," he added, "is that there are still great untouched oil fields in the United States which will be developed as needed."

"Aside from the enormous demand, is there any other reason for the present high prices of oil?" an expert was asked.

Demand a Large Factor

"That is one of the things the government is trying to find out," he replied. "Of course the demand explains much. Take gasoline, for instance, which is what everyone thinks of first because so many use it. There are 3,500,000 automobiles in the United States and 2,000,000 more contracted for, to say nothing of tractors and other machinery which consume oil. The wonder is, not that gasoline is so high, but that it is no higher. It has not increased in price in proportion to other oil products, and will probably go higher. Pennsylvania's crude oil, which was \$4 a barrel on September 1, jumped to \$6, and some of the fuel oils almost doubled in price in six months."

"Is much oil shipped out of the country?"

"A table issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows that 60,268,114 barrels of crude oil and direct products were exported in 1919. In addition, a large quantity of by-products were exported and a great amount of bunker oil was supplied directly to vessels in port."

Because of the high price of oil and the extent to which the public is dependent on oil and oil products, an investigation is being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission. Its report will be presented to Congress about June 1.

Interviews Refused

No Reasons for Increase Obtainable From Standard Oil Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Officers of the Standard Oil Company were either out, too busy to be seen, or engaged in conferences and not to be disturbed, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor tried to ascertain the reason for the 1½ cents a gallon increase in the wholesale price of gasoline announced to go into effect yesterday. The increase means an average price of 34 cents a gallon to motorists who buy at retail. In view of the fact that the company's annual report shows a large increase in dividends, the public is rather interested in reasons for

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the action. These reasons are not, as yet, forthcoming.

The Texas Oil Company increased its wholesale price for gasoline one cent about a week ago, making the present price to garages 29½ cents a gallon, so an official of that company told a representative of this news office. Retail prices, he said, averaged about three cents more, although the company's own stations were retailing gasoline at 32 cents a gallon to the consumer. He said that the increase was made necessary by the increased expenses of the company, the higher cost of labor, of crude oil, and of oil digging operations—they were now obliged to dig their wells from 800 to 900 feet deeper than formerly—and various overhead expenses. They do not, he said, anticipate another increase soon.

Persons conversant with conditions in the oil industry say that the increased prices of gasoline are due to the fact that consumption of the product is far in excess of production; that all of the refining costs have increased; that the export trade is developing very rapidly for farm tractors as well as for pleasure vehicles. Oil companies say that it is difficult to get sufficient supplies for their service stations under present conditions.

The recent railway strike is said to have been a factor in these conditions as, since oil is usually transported in tank cars, and when that service was practically cut off, the necessity of moving it in motor trucks added greatly to the expense.

An increase of 1 cent a gallon wholesale is said to be quite general throughout the east and south. The advance by the Standard Oil Company of New York is the fourth increase in prices since January 1 last, when the price was 24½ cents a gallon to garages. It is said that the cost of crude oil has risen from 40 to 50 per cent in that time.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company of New York raised the wholesale price of kerosene yesterday 1 cent in Connecticut and ½ a cent in the Buffalo territory.

Tire Upkeep Urged

Garage Man Says This Would Give 50 Per Cent More Mileage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Commenting on a report that an increased demand for crude oil and gasoline is due to a greater relative growth in the number of automobiles, J. Dallas Corbiere, president of the Massachusetts Garage Association, and proprietor of the Y. D. Service Garage at 341 Newbury Street, said that the shortage of crude oil might be very serious, which would furnish good cause for an advance in price, and that while he was eager that any unnecessary overhead charges be eliminated, he doubted whether there was profiteering, and advised the public to save money by paying proper attention to the upkeep of automobile tires. With tire service, he said, owners could derive 50 per cent more mileage than they are now getting.

The difficulty of shipment makes the marketing of gasoline a closed proposition for garage operators, who are under the absolute control of the oil companies, said Mr. Corbiere, and any profit other than a small per cent over the wholesale price accrues to the companies. He considered 5 cents above the wholesale rates a proper margin of garage profit, and said that to obtain it he is forced to sell gasoline at 26 cents per gallon, since the price has gone to 31 cents wholesale here.

It was announced at the garage that for the last month the price had been 35 cents for all gasoline, whereas there had been two prices formerly.

BANDS OF MERCY ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—From the field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, the American Humane Education Society reports 904 new Bands of Mercy organized in April. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 128,964.

BOSTON HOUSING SURVEY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mayor Andrew J. Peters has introduced in the City Council an appropriation order for \$2000 for a survey of the housing shortage in this city.

ACTORS CLUB FACES ANOTHER CRISIS

Radical Element Said to Seek Control of New York Equity Association—Recent Large Increase in Its Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Since the actors' strike last fall, when the Actors' Equity Association played a prominent part in the day's news, it has been little heard from, outside of professional circles. But now, again, there has come a crisis in the affairs of "Equity," as it is usually referred to, that concerns the general public almost as much as the strike did. This is the struggle within its own ranks, the struggle of a radical element to obtain control, and it is interesting to outsiders particularly because it is representative of similar struggles going on in labor organizations of all kinds.

A great part of the membership feel that any radical departure from their original program at this time would be self-destructive. Only a recognized leader in the theatrical profession and a man strong enough to guide "Equity" through this trying period can be considered for the presidency when Francis Wilson retires at the expiration of his present term.

Reconstruction Work

John Emerson, whose activities in the last few years have been confined to the motion pictures, an all-round man of the theater, having been for 15 years an actor, author, and stage director, in reviewing the work that "Equity" has done in the past season, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it has of necessity been largely work of reconstruction such as follows: any victory, and that, no longer occupied with the sole purpose of defeating the managers on one vital issue, the Equity Association has had to adjust and settle hundreds of disputes between actors and managers arising out of the strike and from the new conditions brought about by it.

"Equity" has been so busy since the end of the strike handling these knotty problems, enlarging its numbers and bringing home to the managers a sense of and respect for its power, that all other plans have been held in temporary abeyance," Mr. Emerson explained. "In nine months the membership has grown from 2700 to 8400, and, during the past season, through the efforts of 'Equity,' a sum of nearly \$1,000,000 has been put into the pockets of the actors, of which they would never have received one penny but for the existence of the association. In spite of the tremendous volume of work necessitated to settle the disputes brought before the association, it has enlarged its sphere of influence and developed its program tremendously. Jurisdiction has recently been procured over all motion picture actors and the joining with 'Equity' of dramatic authors and composers which is about to be effected will be a new source of strength and an invaluable aid to them.

Establishment of Agencies

"The next step that 'Equity' will take is the establishing of agencies. One of the worst evils that the actor has to contend with is the dishonest agent, who in some instances is allied with the managers. The commission allowed him by law is only 5 per cent, but by posing as the artist's manager or personal representative he can collect 10 or even 15 per cent. An agency has already been opened for the chorus and for motion picture actors, but plans for an agency to handle engagements in the dramatic section will be held up pending results of an investigation now being conducted by representatives of 'Equity' in London, where the British Actors Association has operated an agency with great success for several months.

"An agency is to be opened in Chicago very soon," Mr. Emerson continued. "I have just come from there, and when I left, the plans were practically completed. It is estimated that this office will save commissions to Chicago actors alone amounting to nearly \$100,000 in a single season."

As for an actors' theater, a coopera-

tive theater, or any similar venture, Mr. Emerson says that "Equity" is not yet in the position actively to sponsor them.

"Equity," Mr. Emerson said, "is not yet ready to branch out from its primary object. I do believe, however, that a great national repertory theater sponsored by the Equity Association is inevitable. A building could be had at any time—right now, if it was wanted, but 'Equity' is not ready. Francis Wilson, the president of 'Equity,' is retiring from the presidency to devote his time to community theaters. It is an entirely independent venture but, naturally, the members of 'Equity' are deeply interested."

LOUISIANA SUFFRAGE FACTIONS CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—In an endeavor to spring a federal suffrage amendment, the states rights forces introduced a resolution yesterday amending the state Constitution to give women the vote. Hardly had this measure reached the clerk's desk in the House when Representative Shattuck of Calcasieu introduced the federal suffrage amendment measure.

The federal amendment faction claims the states rights faction broke faith by introducing the measure before Governor-Elect Parker's inauguration next Monday.

Both introductions led to nothing, however, as the House immediately tabled both bills until such time as the new Governor had been inaugurated and Speaker Walker names the proper committee to consider them.

Governor-Elect Parker, according to his own statement, will keep entirely out of the suffrage contest. "I am for woman suffrage either by the federal amendment or by the state amendment. Anything the General Assembly does to give women the vote will please me, but I want them to have the vote," said Mr. Parker. "But I am purposely holding myself aloof from this contest because, though everyone understands my attitude on suffrage, any marked activity by me for suffrage on the one side or the other might easily be construed as official rather than personal."

No action on either measure will be taken for at least 10 days, and possibly not for two weeks.

BILLS FIX TENANTS' RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three bills designed to deal with the rent situation in the State were reported yesterday by the legislative committee on judiciary, and a fourth, prohibiting an increase of more than 25 per cent in one year is under preparation. The first bill gives power to cities and towns to seize property of rent profiteers by eminent domain proceedings, the value of the property to be determined by the court. The second requires the landlord to maintain heat for tenants during the winter months of not less than 63 degrees. The law requiring a landlord to give 30 days notice to tenants, now not in force, is continued in the third.

BOYCOTT TO REDUCE PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—A general boycott upon all articles not necessities has been declared by the Women's Civic Center. This action was taken to accord with the activity of the Department of Justice in advocating the establishment of fair price committees, and members agree to refrain from buying until "prices of necessities have been perceptibly and reasonably reduced." The Women's Civic Center has affiliating branches representing a membership of 10,000 women.

RECOGNITION IS ASKED BY SONORA

No Such Request Received From the New Government at Mexico City—Conflicting Reports About Mr. Carranza

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mexico, judging from reports received here, is reasonably quiet after the revolution which, whatever fate has befallen former President Carranza, has definitely eliminated him as a factor in Mexican affairs for the present, at least. Gen. Alvaro Obregon is reported in control of Mexico City and of the country generally. Cord between him and Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, although last week General Gonzalez announced that his revolt against Mr. Carranza did not imply his adherence to the cause of General Obregon.

A meeting of the Cabinet was called yesterday by President Wilson, and it is understood that the Mexican situation again was discussed at some length. The State of Sonora has asked recognition, but no formal request for recognition has come from the new provisional government as a whole. There is understood to be a faction among the revolutionists which will probably oppose a demand for recognition at once, presumably on the ground that the new government can present a better case if it maintains order and public safety in a satisfactory manner for a time.

Three Presidential Aspirants

Future developments in Mexico may involve conflicting claims on the part of Generals Obregon and Gonzalez, and Adolfo de la Huerta, Governor of Sonora, all of whom are credited with ambitions to become President. The reported present quiet may lead to a peaceful agreement concerning elections or to a new movement of revolt headed by one of the three leaders dissatisfied with events.

General Obregon is reported to hold Mexico City with several thousand troops. It is not known whether General Gonzalez actually came to the capital, although detachments from his forces were the first to enter Mexico City after President Carranza had left.

Several conflicting stories are afloat concerning Mr. Carranza. It is probably correct that Gen. Francisco Murguía, after ordering the execution of 15 political prisoners, was himself executed, as well as General Barragan and the Acting Minister of War, Mr. Urquiza. Gen. Candido Aguilar, a son-in-law of Mr. Carranza, is now reported to have been killed in battle when his troops were engaged by those of Gen. Juan Merigo, on the way to Veracruz. General Merigo is said to have been the commander of one of the 15 trains used by Mr. Carranza and his retinue in his departure from Mexico City. On the way, he declared for the Sonora revolt, it is asserted, and engaged General Aguilar's troops.

Message Unofficial

Besides General Aguilar, it is reported that Manuel Amaya and Eluterio Avila, the latter once Governor of Yucatan, were killed, and that these men had on the train funds from the federal treasury. The message is wholly unofficial and comes via a circuitous route to San Antonio, Texas. It would appear, however, that all Mr. Carranza's influential associates, including General Aguilar, General Murguía, Mr. Amaya, Mr. Avilar, General Barragan and Mr. Urquiza have been disposed of, and this might give

rise to the assumption that Mr. Carranza himself will not reappear. Rumors that he has been assassinated have been current. The silence concerning him is considered suspicious in certain quarters. On the other hand there is a report that with 4000 troops he broke through the rebel lines and is now being surrounded at San Marco. On the whole, it is probable that the former President will not be harmed unless he already has been executed, since recognition of the Provisional Government might be thereby hampered.

CHANGES IN THE HARVARD FACULTY

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The board of overseers of Harvard University has confirmed a number of appointments, including that of Wilbur C. Abbott, now professor of history at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, to be professor of history at Harvard. He will give courses in modern English history, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic Era.

In the Graduate School of Business Administration John Gurney Callan, who is at present lecturer in factory management, was appointed professor of industrial management, and Durward Earle Burchell was appointed professor of industrial accounting.

Alexander J. Inglis, assistant professor of education, was promoted to a full professorship in the new Graduate School of Education, while Dr. Alexander Quackenboss was elected to the Williams professorship of ophthalmology at the medical school.

Under the new system of promotion for the university staff, according to which the associate professorship is restored to its position as a regular grade between the assistant professorship and the full professorship, 12 members of the faculty have been raised to the rank of associate professor.

STATEHOOD COINS AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bills authorizing the treasury to coin special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Maine and Alabama to statehood were signed yesterday by President Wilson.

BUREAU DIRECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roy S. MacElwhee of New York was nominated yesterday by President Wilson to be Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He now is First Assistant Director.

WOMEN VOTERS OFFER PLATFORM

National League Announces Its Standing on Various Issues Before the American Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first woman's platform was formulated on the issues presented by the National League of Women Voters at a hearing before the Republican platform advisory committee here. Prominent on the program is the child welfare issue, which seeks an appropriation for the Children's Bureau, the prohibition of child labor throughout the nation and the protection of infant life through a federal program of maternity and infancy care. Details of this plank, especially, are being formulated for state legislation.

The second of the six planks advocates a federal department of education, federal aid for the eradication of illiteracy and increase of teachers' salaries, and instruction in citizenship for both American youths and immigrants.

Women are given fourth place on the program. A woman's bureau in the Department of Labor is asked for, the appointment of women in the mediation and conciliation service of the federal Department of Labor, the establishment of a joint federal and state employment service under the direction of women, and a re-classification of the federal civil service free from discrimination on the ground of sex or salary for service are demanded.

There is a plank on public health and morals. The last plank urges independent citizenship for married women, and federal legislation that will insure women the same independent status for citizenship as that existing for men.

The league, a nonpartisan organization, is requesting the adoption of all the measures on its platform and has sent a copy of the planks, with a request for a hearing before the proper committee, to Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

REPORT ON ELECTION CONTEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After hearing the contest of James D. Sallis, the House Elections Committee yesterday recommended that Representative S. C. Major (D.), Representative from Missouri, retain his seat as the member from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri.

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It's going straight on—this People's Sale—accumulating momentum, volume and enthusiasm as it goes.

It's reaching homes all over the country. Visitors in New York from nearly every state are taking advantage of it.

Even better still—the movement is spreading into city after city, and town after town—where local stores are reducing their prices.

Letters and telegrams and telephone messages from stores near and far are asking permission to use our advertising and our name in making "a 20 per cent. deduction on all our stocks, just as you have done in New York and Philadelphia."

Go to it! It will all help to break the iron backbone of high prices and bring them down.

The United Press and Associated Press and many special wire services have sent the news broadcast, and we are now getting a flood of clippings showing the wide-spread interest in the movement.

Even box manufacturers are cooperating by offering us a discount on package boxes during the sale.

And great manufacturers who at first were startled and looked on the whole scheme as a great, impossible vision are now saying: "It looks as if you are really accomplishing the big thing. Let us know of a way to help you."

NO!

We are not letting our stocks run out!

In the first five days of May we took into our two stores \$2,703,876 (two and three-quarter million dollars) of new goods, which we have placed on sale marked just as they would be marked were no such sale going on—and offered subject to the 20 per cent. discount.

And we stand ready to buy a million dollars more a week if the goods are right and the prices meet ours.

This is the big news—get it straight!

Everything you need—for yourself, your family, your home, for gifts to others—everything in all our twenty million dollar retail stocks—everything in the two big Wanamaker buildings—everything is offered at a deduction of 20 per cent. from the price at time of purchase.

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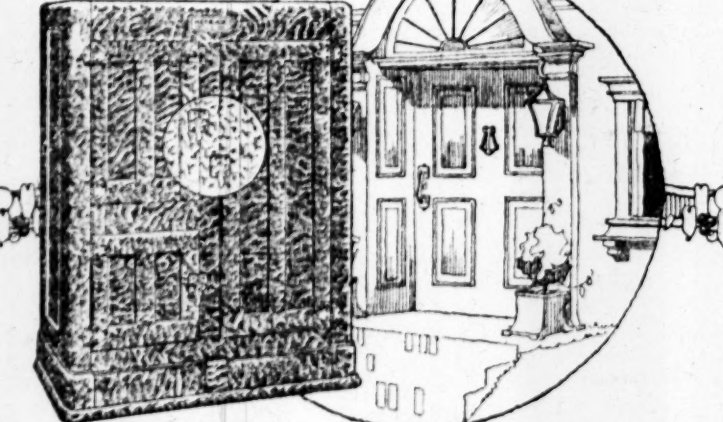
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Suits of better grade Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Men's Wear Serge. Richly trimmed or tailored. Mannish straightline, Eton, Pony jacket styles and favored long coat styles: many elaborately braided or silk embroidered. Plain or fancy silk lined.

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Even the hardware on the prize-winning Herrick must measure up to highest standards. All metal trimmings are of high-quality brass, specially toughened to give more than fifty years of unbroken service, and heavily nickel plated. The hinges have long bearings to prevent sagging of doors. And our lever fasteners are carefully adjusted so as to close the doors practically air-tight.

High grade construction throughout, backed by many ice and food saving features, makes the Herrick a truly economical refrigerator.

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Don't say "Ice Box," say
HERRICK REFRIGERATOR
There's a Difference

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WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

NEW YORK, New York—William Dean Howells, the novelist, passed away here yesterday. He returned a few weeks ago from Savannah, Georgia, where he had spent the winter.

William Dean Howells, born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, of Welsh and Quaker ancestry, spent a youth that signaled his future in the literary world. He began writing verse almost as soon as he could read, devoured every book that came his way, and at an early age became an apprentice in his father's printing shop at Hamilton, Ohio, the "Boy's Town" of his own later description. Soon after he became compositor on the State Journal and other papers and later correspondent and editor. He first came before the general public in his verses in the Atlantic Monthly, of which he was afterward to become editor. In 1860 he wrote a campaign life of Abraham Lincoln that brought him the political recognition of the Venetian consulate and this in turn led to his charmingly and vividly written "Venetian Life" and "Italian Journeys."

On his return to the United States Howells became connected editorially with the Tribune, Nation and Times of New York, then joined the staff of the Atlantic Monthly in Boston to become its editor in 1872. "He made the critical work of the Atlantic a force in current literature," wrote Vedder. "If he had not preferred to be the representative American novelist of his day he might have become its representative editor. With his Boston residence appeared Howells' first attempts at fiction, which proved finished in style, delightful in content, and often marked by delicious humor. Among these were 'Their Wedding Journey,' 'A Chance Acquaintance,' 'The Lady of Aroostook' and 'The Undiscovered Country.'"

From 1882 to 1886 Howells and his family lived in Europe, chiefly in Italy and England, during which period he wrote "A Modern Instance," "A Woman's Reason," and "The Rise of Ritas Lapham." On his return, from 1886 to 1891 Howells was on the editorial staff of Harpers and later became editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine for a short while. During this time he evidenced strong critical powers, always opposed to the romantic school in fiction and always championing the realist school, as did Tolstoy, for whose works Howells had a strong admiration. From then on he became an independent writer.

In all his work Howells, as Henry James, served America and Europe, by interpreting Americans to Europeans, for like Henry James, he possessed an unflinching desire to tell the exact truth, with a vivid pen for detail and a sympathetic comprehension of the everyday aspects of local life that was touched with a keen sense for traits of national characteristics. And all this marked by a style natural, simple, yet rich in its resources, always opposed to the romantic school in fiction and always championing the realist school, as did Tolstoy, for whose works Howells had a strong admiration. From then on he became an independent writer.

Among his books were: The Minister's Charge (1886); Indian Summer (1888); April Hopes (1888); Annie Kilburn (1889); A Hazard of New Fortunes (1890); The World of Chance (1893); The Coast of Bohemia (1893); The Story of a Play (1898); Ragged Lady (1899); Heroines of Fiction (1908); The Flight of Pony Baker (1902); The Kentons (1902); The Sleeping Car, The Mouse Trap, The Elevator, and Out of the Question; Tuscan Cities (1885); Modern Italian Poets (1887); Criticisms and Fiction (1891); A Boy's Town (1896); A Traveler from Altruria (1894); Impressions and Experiences (1895); Literary Friends and Acquaintances (1900); Son of Royal Langbrith (1904); London Films (1905); Miss Bellard's Inspiration (1905); Certain Delightful English Towns (1906); Between the Dark and the Daylight (1907); My Mark Twain: Reminiscences (1910); New Leaf Mills (1913);

Familiar Spanish Travels (1913); Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon; A Fantasy (1914).

The following article is reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of September 23, 1919.

Can it be 30 years ago since I first read novel after novel by W. D. Howells? I was an infrequent reader of fiction in those days, but the Howells stories of manners were published in so attractive a form and at such a reasonable price that one had to buy them.

David Douglas of Edinburgh was the publisher. How he came to publish Howells I know not; but he was certainly a pioneer in dainty form at books. The novels of W. D. Howells were also being issued, I suppose, in the ordinary three-volume form which families borrowed from circulating libraries and which nobody ever thought of buying. Why, one novel cost 31s 6d. Suddenly (it seemed to me to be sudden) there appeared in bookshops and railway stations these pretty, pocket Howells volumes, cheap and well printed, from the David Douglas press. If Mr. Howells likes fame he should bequeath a pen or an autograph copy or something to D. D. of Edinburgh. For these little books made William Dean Howells well known and well loved in England.

In their Scottish dress I read "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Their Wedding Journey," "The Undiscovered Country," "The Lady of the Aroostook," and perhaps others. My reading had a curious effect. I imagined that all American men and women had the subtlety of insight, the delicacy of perception, and the beautiful manners of the ladies and gentlemen in the novels of Mr. Howells. I held that idea until my first visit to the United States, and really it persists a little still. I am always expecting to meet a Kitty Ellison or a Lydia Blood, and young men whose one desire in life is to be gentle and sympathetic to young ladies. And when I was told that Mr. Howells was raised in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, that as a boy he set type in a remote newspaper office, and worked

highbrows to chirrup, even to jeer at the young-lady-like quality of Mr. Howells' novels. Since he began to write novels a new school of writers has arisen, who call a spade something more than a spade. Such experiments, such "art for art's sake" vagaries have passed the author of "Their Wedding

picture; the humor is as fresh as a drawing by George du Maurier. I prefer him to Henry James. I prefer him to Anthony Trollope. His girls are adorable, his middle-aged ladies are witty, his middle-aged men accept their destiny cheerfully, and oh! what a relief it is to read a mild teacup Howells novel after the tempest flags of modern fiction. I freely admit that the Howells young men are unlike the doughboys who marched down Fifth Avenue behind General Pershing. Mr. Howells' young men would never sing "The Gang's All Here." One of them, a man of fashion, a clubman, calls another clubman a friendly conversation "a goose," and this is how Stanford explains himself to Dunham in "The Lady of the Aroostook": "I can't turn my mind to any one thing—I'm too universally gifted. I paint a little, I model a little, I play a very little indeed; I can write a book notice. The ladies praise my art, etc." Perhaps young Americans did talk like that in the heyday of Victoria. Readily I accept it from the author who once wrote: "Oh, human life, how I have loved you! and would I could express all I see in your poor foolish face."

But I owe William Dean Howells a further debt. He has given flesh and blood, and dear human frailties to the Brahmins of Boston. Under his pen they become human beings, not mere Proper Names, Century Dictionary catalogues of perfected deeds. When I pick up his "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," published in 1901, I see and listen to Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, yes, and Mrs. Stowe, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Bayard Taylor, Motley, Parkman, Norton, Higginson, Dana, and Channing. I hear Emerson say that John Brown had made the gallows glorious like the cross, that Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" is "a mush," and refer to Poe as "the jingle man." Howells at 23 won the heart of Hawthorne thus: the author of the "Marble Faun" had been saying that Thoreau prided him-

I have just, after 30 years, reread "A Chance Acquaintance" and "The Lady of the Aroostook." I went through them with immense, quiet pleasure and immense astonishment—pleasure in the rippling gaiety of the stories; astonishment at their finished art and understanding. The characterization is as direct as a primitive

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SAINT LOUIS



In Hamilton, Ohio, Howells' boyhood town

his way up through rough-and-tumble journalism. I pictured him—sipping Ohio to be in the wild and woolly west—I pictured him as a sort of Buffalo Bill, a lion among ladies, with a big, soft heart, a sombrero hat, and an amazing power of divining the antecedent episodes of a proposal. Years afterward, when I met him in New York, I found him, well, you know—a quiet, kindly, and observant gentleman, sanely and sweetly interested in the respectable side of life, and I wanted to say to him, "Dear Mr. Howells, do you really think that people have the abnormal intuitions that you ascribe to them in your books?" I gazed at him with admiration. Mr. Gladstone once boasted of being an old parliamentary hand. Mr. Howells is the old literary hand. To have been writing cane-chair editorials for the Ohio State Journal in 1859, to be writing arm-chair editorials for Harper's Magazine in 1919, and in the intervening 60 years to have published nearly 80 volumes—novels, plays, poems, essays, and to have edited and contributed to all sorts and conditions of periodicals—that is what Dr. Smiles would have called a career. The term—map of letters—just fits his case.

Once, perhaps more than once, it was the fashion among Corybantic



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

(W. D. Howells)

self on coming nearer the heart of a pine tree than any other human being. To which young Howells replied, "I would rather come near the heart of a man." I hear Holmes say, "Hawthorne is like a dim room with a little taper of personality burning on the corner of the mantel," and I seem to be present at that dinner party when "Holmes sparkled and Lowell glowed, and Agassiz beamed" and Howells listened. I hear Lowell saying to him, "Sweat the Heine out of you," and I see the card of introduction to Emerson that Hawthorne handed to Howells. On it he had written "I find this young man worthy."

Writing of his youth, Howells says: "What I wished to do always and evermore was to think and dream and talk literature only." He has kept the faith. And he has had and has the reward. It dates from that far distant day when his campaign "Life of Lincoln" obtained for him the post of consul at Venice and produced his "Venetian Life" and "Italian Journeys," books that stand on our select travel book shelf beside John Hay's "Castilian Days." In John Hay, who was not hearty with praise, Howells had an in-and-out admirer. "Your delicious book," he writes in 1870 of "Their Wedding Journey." "You are my delight and my despair. Where the demon did you find that impossibly happy way of saying everything?" In 1877 Hay writes: "Your comedy, 'A Counterfeit Presentment,' is delicious." (Hay likes the juicy word delicious; it is jejune now.) In 1878 Hay was "shaken to the core" by Howells' play, "York's Love"; in 1882 he found his farce, "The Sleeping Car," the pearl of the "Christmas Harper's"; and in 1890, on June 11, "I was 'seized' by your 'Shadow of a Dream.' You produce masterpieces faster than I can write letters. . . . I am proud to feel such things are done in my time and by a friend of mine."

LARGE FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITY FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—More than 100 delegates of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce who met recently at the University of Illinois, passed a resolution urging the state Legislature to provide this institution with far increased appropriations even though the business interests in the State would necessarily be more heavily taxed. Copies of the resolution will be sent to each of the 22,000 Chamber of Commerce members in the State. By this means the most influential men in Illinois will be directly appealed to in the university's drive for more funds.

The meeting was called as a conference for discussing higher business education. Dean C. M. Thompson, head of the College of Commerce, spoke of the possibility of the establishment of a bureau of business research in connection with the College of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce delegates went on record as being favorable to such a bureau.

RESPONSIBILITY IN LABOR UNIONS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—A law which would make Labor unions financially liable for violations of contracts with employers and for damages caused by strikes and disorders, was urged by Charles F. Waltz of Cincinnati, Ohio, while speaking at the annual dinner of the Atlanta Builders Exchange in this city recently. "If it were done, there would be very little disorder and interruption of industry, for Labor would be responsible," he said. "We do not want to put organized



McCutcheon's

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FOR THE SUMMER HOME OR YACHT

Today the linen market is probably at its most critical phase—the future is most dubious—prices are steadily increasing. But despite these conditions we have just received from Scotland and Ireland fresh shipments of beautiful, durable Table Cloths and Napkins, at really moderate prices. The fact that we placed these orders nearly a year ago, accounts for the most unusual values.

The collection will be of the most timely interest to those seeking to furnish their country residences.

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Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

POSTAL WORKERS
APPEAL TO PEOPLE

President of Massachusetts Letter Carriers' Association Says Postponement of Action on Wages Has Shattered Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcing that word had been received from Washington stating that no action would be taken by Congress on the question of revising the schedule of wages for postal employees until after it convenes next December, Timothy B. McKelvey, president of the Massachusetts State Letter Carriers Association, urges the citizens of New England to send a telegram or letter to their Congressman or Senator urging them to get some action.

"The hopes that we have been sustaining on for many months," said Mr. McKelvey, "are now shattered, and we turn to the public with the story of actual conditions under which letter carriers are laboring. The only body of public service employees in the country who have not received a permanent increase in salary are the postal workers, and who can say the postal service is not a public utility?"

"In 1907 Congress granted letter carriers a minimum salary of \$1200. That law has never been changed. The increase, we now receive is a bonus amounting to 35 per cent, though the Board of Labor and Industries declares the cost of food alone has advanced 100 per cent."

"The maximum is not easily reached. After a period of substitution of from one to six years then the probationary period of six months, and then automatic year increases, so that a carrier must be in the service for an average of 10 years before he becomes a top-grade man. The present maximum of \$1650, including bonus, which all do not get, is insufficient."

"To correct another wrong impression, there is no sick leave with pay, nor are we pensioned when old and broken down. A year ago a commission was appointed to revise salaries of all postal employees, including this postmaster, and this commission visited 11 large cities, beginning with New York, September, 1919. This commission was impressed with the plea, 'We, the letter carriers of Massachusetts and of the country, have exhausted nearly all our resources in an attempt to get justice. We hope the citizens of New England will send a telegram or letter to their Congressman or Senator urging them to get action.'"

Labor out of business, but we do want to make it conform to the usage of modern business. The Labor unions are able to meet financial obligations, as witness the fact that recently in Arkansas a union put up a \$100,000 bond in a single case."

FILM CENSORSHIP
BUREAU PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Recommendations that the police censorship of motion pictures shall be abolished in Chicago and a motion picture department established, have been made by a committee which has been investigating the subject for two years. Under the proposed ordinance the department of motion pictures would be responsible for the issuance of all permits for motion picture exhibitions. It would consist of three members appointed by the mayor, an educator, a business man and a woman.

Questionnaires were sent out to every school principal and teacher in Chicago. Of the answers returned by principals, but six were in favor of police censorship, while 183 were against it. Representatives of the motion picture industry, of schools, churches and societies, juvenile court officers, professional men and local motion picture exhibitors gave testimony before the committee. After data had been gathered, two months were given to the preparation of the report and conditions both in England and the United States were examined.

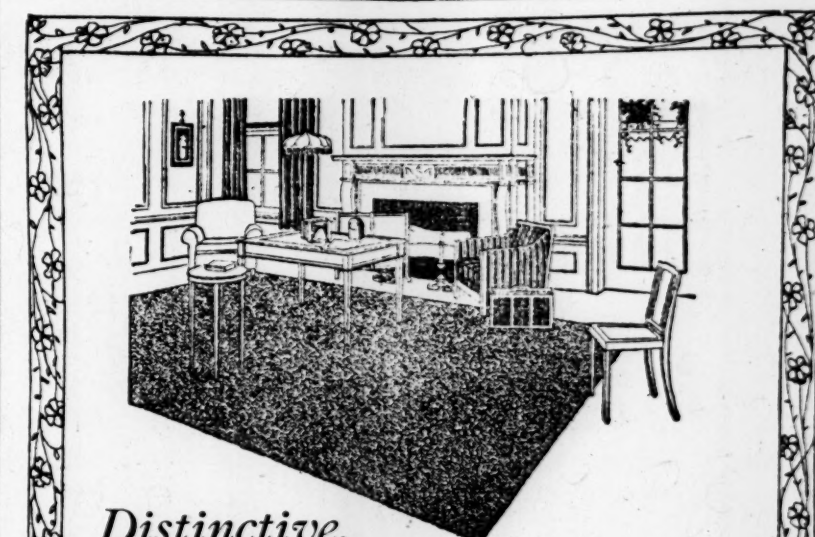
The jurisdiction of the department would not stop with a censorship of films. All posters and other advertising matter would be subject to its scrutiny.

EDUCATIONAL HEAD NAMED

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The State Board of Education has appointed Albert B. Meredith commissioner of education, a new office created in an educational bill passed in the last General Assembly. Mr. Meredith, who is a Wesleyan graduate, has been assistant to the commissioner of education of New Jersey, and is considered an authority on educational systems.

FUND FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

NASHUA, New Hampshire—The will of Alfred K. Hills, a New York publisher, which was filed in the probate court here, left the bulk of an estate valued at \$902,480 for the founding of an industrial school for boys at Hudson, New Hampshire, after the testator's wife has had the use of the estate. The institution is to be known as the Alvirne Industrial School.



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EVENTS IN SPAIN'S RAILWAY STRIKES

Member of Congreso Alleges That Government, Including Premier, Was Financially Interested in Railway Companies

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 10 and 11.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The session of the Congreso or Chamber on the afternoon of the day on which the strike began, was an extraordinary sitting, when stronger things were said, and in one case from a more unexpected quarter, than had been heard in the Spanish Cortes for a long time. At the opening of the session the Minister of Works, who alone was on the ministerial "banco azul" proposed that as a matter of convenience the debate on the strike should be postponed. This at once caused stormy protests from many quarters. Mr. Saborit, the Socialist, voicing the expression of his hope and appeal that the government might be torn down. It was evident that the president of the Chamber, Mr. Sanchez Guerra, was to have a busy afternoon, with his silver bell from the handle of which his right hand was hardly ever taken and which from time to time he shook so furiously that one apprehended a repetition of the memorable disaster when the bell by such vigorous use was broken, leaving recalcitrant deputies to proceed in fury to their heart's content.

In view of the protests, the Minister of Works withdrew the proposal for the postponement of the debate. Mr. Saborit then said that not only he and others of his party, but politicians of different classes, of whom he believed Mr. La Cierva was one, had had occasion to speak that same day to railway employees, some of whom were listening to them now, and others were at the doors, who said that they themselves were not on strike, but had been ejected from the workshops and from the offices, being assured that this was a determination of the company and that they would not suffer the loss of a single day's wages.

Cabinet and the Companies

In other Parliaments, he said, such grave accusations would have brought about the fall of the government, but in the present case they knew that this government was sold to the companies. "This government," exclaimed Mr. Saborit, "is a traitor to Spain!" There was a wild scene in the congress at this assertion. Some Conservative deputies shouted their protests, and the president rang his bell furiously and continuously with a view to restraining Mr. Saborit in the continuation of what he considered his unruliness.

Mr. Saborit went on to say, however, that the Premier was financially interested in the companies, and that the Minister of Works was acting as if he were the president of the strike committee. The head of the government had received telegrams from thousands of workers who were not in sympathy with the strike and wished to have nothing to do with it, but the government had taken no advantage of the offers made to them by these men, nor had they utilized the services of the Citizens Defense Association formed to meet emergencies like this. The strike committee had also had the companies' telegraph lines placed at their disposal. The Premier was now in the Chamber, and on rising to speak, there was a general disturbance. Mr. Prieto, another Socialist, shouting: "To the street!" The Premier, speaking with difficulty, stated that a proposition would be placed before Parliament which would show whether or not the government could count on its confidence, and he added that all guilty persons connected with the strike would be punished.

A Sensational Speech

The much anticipated speech of Mr. La Cierva, attacking the companies and the government was listened to with the most acute attention and created no small sensation. The public galleries were full, and the people in them could not be restrained from expressing their feelings. Mr. La Cierva said that the problem of the railway tariffs was one of the things that the present government was specially called upon to deal with, and one of the most important for which it was given office. But when that cabinet was formed his own party, the Clevelists were definitely excluded from it. The Liberal Left, the Democrats, the other Conservatives, the Romanist Liberals, anybody, in fact, might have representation in that ministry except his own party. He was conscious that a definite veto had been placed upon the Clevelists, and that was because it was known that it was his intention to fight against the intentions of the railway companies, and his presence in the government would thus be inconvenient.

Subsequently, when he was in Murcia, he received a telegram saying that it was proposed to authorize the increase of the tariffs by 35 per cent, and, other parliamentary sections being agreeable, it was intended to do this by decree, which proposal it was hoped would meet with his approval. He answered that it would not, and he would protest against the increase as he did when the bill came to the Chamber after approval in the Senate. Then he pointed out that the proposal if carried into effect would essentially modify the relations between the companies and the state, the nation once again being made the victim of the avarice of the companies, and it

was to be noted that when the strike broke out there was a rise in the price of railway stocks on the Bors.

Hints of Collusion

He complained, then, of the maneuvers and neglect of the government in the matter, especially in view of the threat of the general railway strike, and said that when the strike had actually broken out in Barcelona, and notices were put up in the stations about it, and when it was being declared there by high officials that there was collusion between the companies and the railway workers, the Minister of Public Works, who had no qualifications for his office beyond those he had acquired since he was appointed to it, actually declared publicly that he had no knowledge of any threatened strike or of any strike proceedings.

Now the Minister came to the Congreso to ask that they would keep silence on the matter—silence, when public opinion in the whole of Spain was palpitating, aware as it was, with the sure instinct possessed by masses of the people, of the evident collusion between the strikers, the companies and the government! He went on to describe the extraordinary circumstances in which the strike began, and with what agreement and smoothness the railways were shut down, offices closed, and all work suspended at a particular moment, with the general agreement of all expressed in the words "the time has come!" railwaymen who wanted to go on working being told that they could not do so. Those responsible should be punished, and all the more so when they were persons of high position, and because this state of things had been brought about not to satisfy the interests of the workers, but to satisfy the financial interests of the companies—which was why the workers' interests had been invoked.

A Stormy Scene

When the government had not told the Congreso what measures it had adopted against the directors of the companies and their protectors, it must not ask them to keep silence. Until his party was properly satisfied about the measures the government was taking in the matter they would not keep silent, but would oppose every government measure, including the budget, because the country was deeply concerned in the matter, and it was the general conviction throughout the whole of Spain that the companies had provoked the strike; that it was neither an economic nor a political strike, but was a railway strike prepared by the controlling elements of the company which had for its object the obtaining by force of an essential modification of the concessions made to the companies.

A stormy scene in the Chamber occurred at this point. Alcalá Zamora shouted out that the conduct of the companies was an act of rebellion. Indalecio Prieto interjected that it was committed by the relatives of the Premier. Mr. Saborit, one of those who were imprisoned for their connection with the strike of August, 1917, exclaimed that they ought to be tried by court-martial, and Alcalá Zamora added: "Yes, and with much more reason than you were!"

Mr. La Cierva proceeded to pour out a bitter denunciation upon the companies and the government. He pointed out that on the occasion of

the recent railway strikes in England and France, the governments had appealed to the peoples, and the latter assisted, the strikes failing, but the Spanish Government in the present case took no measures and made no appeal, but only asked for silence. He also said that for a long time past he had been talking about the constant and strange relations between the railway companies and high political personages.

The Premier's Reply

They should realize that in the present government there were some who belonged to the companies before taking office and would return to them afterward, as they had done on former occasions. By the terms of the concession which the government made to the companies the latter were prohibited from suspending the train service under any pretext whatever, and in case of failure to abide by this condition the government were authorized to seize the lines. This should have been done in the present case, and the rightful demands of the workers then satisfied, but not those in higher position who sought gain from the strike.

The Premier made a reply regretting the tone of Mr. La Cierva's speech and declaring that the government was doing everything possible in the matter. Mr. Dato and others made conciliatory speeches, but the Left remained obdurate and violent, and there were loud demands that the railways should be seized and that those responsible for the strike should be sent to prison. The Minister of Works intimated that a solution of the problem had been proposed to the railway companies, and he believed it would be successful. After the session was raised great enthusiasm was manifested on behalf of Mr. La Cierva, the feeling being that a new and important campaign had begun.

CHINESE GENERAL'S VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Gen. Sir Tang Tsai Li, K.B.E., the distinguished Chinese general who has been visiting London, told an interviewer recently: "Britain and my country must work hand in hand and then there can be no limit to their mutual advantage. Already we in China are copying British methods; our women are adopting western dress and our men the fashions of London." General Tang is proud to be the first Chinese soldier made a Knight of the British Empire and to have been received by the King. Sir Tang is urbanity itself, and that is almost his only obvious Celestial characteristic. Tall and slender, with a debonair air that many "men about town" would envy, this Chinese soldier would pass anywhere for a western professional man if he would but sacrifice the handsome moustache which every one associates with "mandarins."

DRUSES ATTACK DERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—A report to the "Bark" from Damascus states that the Druses have risen against the Arab Government and that they have attacked the important station of Deraa. The Arab garrison which was defending this town sent to Damascus a request for reinforcements of sufficient strength to repulse the Druses.

BRITISH MINERS ARE UNLIKELY TO STRIKE

Such a Fair Proportion of Their Demands Have Been Secured That They Are Not Expected to Jeopardize Their Position

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is generally believed that there will be no strike in the mining industry arising out of the negotiations recently held between the government and the miners' leaders. While the latter failed to secure the full demands, they have obtained such a fair proportion of them that the miners are hardly likely to jeopardize the position by resorting to a strike which might, in addition to the loss in wages during the period in dispute, leave the settlement less favorable than it at present stands. The storm center is, as always, the Welsh coalfield, and it is a constant source of interest to watch the development among the Welsh miners themselves, how after "capturing" their own federation, the new policy is pursued to the councils of the greater body, the Miners Federation of Great Britain.

There used to be a saying, more or less true, "What Lancashire thinks today, England will think tomorrow." This in connection with politics. But it is a much safer proposition to state: "What the South Wales Miners Federation decides today, the Miners Federation of Great Britain will accept as its policy tomorrow."

In considering the work of the miners union, or to be strictly correct, the miners unions—the growth, development and general policy of the federation, one has to bear in mind the fact that, powerful and influential as it undoubtedly is, it is nevertheless a federation with all the weaknesses of a federation inherent in it. It is not an amalgamation like the recent developments in the engineering trades, where seven distinct and separate unions catering for the engineering trades resolved to abandon their individual entities in an effort to create one union, The Amalgamated Engineering Union, which will in all probability be strengthened before this year is passed, by the inclusion of perhaps another five or six societies.

The Miners Federation of Great Britain is made up of upward of a dozen associations geographically arranged, each with its own set of officials, chairman, secretary and staff, with its own rules and regulations, enjoying local autonomy on most matters affecting wages, hours, and working conditions. In a word, each district, South Wales, Lancashire, Scotland and the rest, have all the elements which make for disruption, and

it speaks volumes for the efforts of the new school of thought that there is so much discipline within the ranks, that what is decided by the Federation as a whole is accepted, with as much grace as the occasion demands, by the rank and file of the opposing districts. This is one strong reason for believing that the South Wales miners will continue to work if the vote of the federation so decides, even though, as is almost sure to be the case, their own votes will reveal a considerable majority for a strike.

Industrialists in a Majority

The industrialists are in a majority in South Wales, even on the executive of the federation, and they can invariably be depended upon to advocate a "down tools" policy to secure their demands. But they have advocated and labored too loud and with too much zeal for "one big union" for the mining industry, for saddling the larger body with national demands, to go back to sectional demands and sectional strikes.

The South Wales delegates to the recent conference held to consider the government's offer were firmly convinced that the situation obtaining in the Welsh coalfield at the present time favored a strike on their own account because it was the Welsh steam coal that was in such great demand for export, and for which such high prices were paid.

New Methods Are Required

There is not a man who is unaware of the fact that the Welsh mines make it possible for the payment of high wages in a number of districts that would otherwise be compelled to shut down but for the pooling system introduced during the war. That the prosperous districts should hold themselves in restraint and support their "poor relations" is testimony to the practice of unity and solidarity which they preach. As for the result of the negotiations, the miners have come out of the deal very well, two-thirds of their original demands being conceded to them.

It may conceivably happen that as new methods of coal-getting are adopted—and there is a crying need for the application of mechanical devices—and production is increased, many men and many districts will receive more than the 3s. per day increase for adults and 1s. 6d. for young persons under 16 asked for. The government were well advised in introducing an increase based upon gross earnings, although this was bitterly opposed by the miners' representatives, who saw that the proposal would divide the workers among themselves and was contrary to the policy pursued by the federation.

Offer Is Fair and Reasonable

Consequently, in conjunction with the offer of an increase of 20 per cent on gross earnings (exclusive of all wages awarded and the Sankey award) there is to be a guaranteed minimum of 2s. per shift worked to all persons

in or about the mines above eighteen years of age, and 1s. per shift to persons under eighteen years—but over sixteen years, and 3d. per shift to those under sixteen.

The offer is a fair and reasonable one under the circumstances and must appeal to the better type of workman bent upon getting as much coal as conditions and his physical capabilities permit. Besides, the miners, in their advocacy of the nationalization of the mines, have persistently argued that the present methods were wasteful, extravagant, and the last word in inefficiency, but which could be improved very considerably by joint control and state ownership. Any advance based upon output must be beneficial, and if there is anything in the miners' assertion, it is only a matter of time when the 3s. which formed the basis of the original demand will be attained by all with the exception of a few of the older collieries where the "workings" are so far from the pit shaft that increased output is almost an impossibility.

Only Coal Miners Included

Significant is a clause which limits the offer to workers employed "in coal-mines or at the pithead of coal-mines, whose wages have hitherto been regulated by the movement of wages in the coal-mining industry." The effect of this is to deny the increase to workers in iron ore mines, clay mines, and a number of by-products, who have recently thrown in their lot with the miners, and it is certain to create resentment in the ranks of the advanced school who are bent upon establishing one industrial union for the mining industry.

In this connection, Frank Hodges, writing on behalf of the executive, explains that their inability to overcome the difficulty of extending the advance in wages to those industries other than coal mines, is due to the fact that as they are not under government control, the latter were unable to negotiate on their behalf. The matter would be taken up by the federation immediately, who would apply to the

owners for the same terms as offered by the government. In the event of refusal, the whole weight of the federation would be applied.

SYRIAN REBELS GIVE TROUBLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Arab paper, "Ad-Diffaa," reports that the rebels are beginning to group their forces in the regions of Margenyou and El-Houlé, and that their chiefs are inciting the tribes to unite together to save the country. The population of Jabal Amel has taken up arms and joined the rebels. The latter had received a verbal promise that the French soldiers were going to evacuate the localities of El Khiam, El Moutolia and Et Taiba. Seeing that this promise was not being carried out, the rebels have concentrated their forces and are preparing for an attack. Meanwhile the French military authority has caused Kamel Bey El Assad to come to Beirut and has withdrawn his troops from Margenyou, to place them in the mountains near Nabatie. At Margenyou itself there is now no more than a small French garrison.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' UNION GROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The twenty-ninth annual report and balance sheet of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, which was presented to the conference, meeting in Glasgow recently, showed increased prosperity. The trade union members, including associates, increased during the year by over 35,000, the total reaching by the end of December, 87,029. As an approved society, the membership stands at 125,000. The increased membership is attended by a record income, which was £31,378 for the year, enabling the addition of £19,500 to the accumulated funds, as compared with just over £2000 from each of two preceding years. This increase is almost equal to the total accumulation of the first fifteen years of the union's existence and brings the total to nearly £103,000.

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SOME FACTORS IN THE RUHR REVOLT

Workers Joined Red Army Believing That Only Extreme Radicalism Could Prevent Junker and Militarist Rule

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEN, Germany — A short visit here toward the end of the so-called "Bolshevik" régime in the Ruhr district has enabled the writer to form a fairly clear idea of an episode which has occasioned such widespread interest and incidentally has modified some impressions formed at a distance on the strength of the sensational information published in the German press and doubtless reproduced abroad. Bolshevism, as a political philosophy, an ideal to be achieved even through force, has very little hold on the workers here. One of the principal Communist leaders with whom the writer discussed this question, put the number of conscious Bolsheviks at about 20 per cent of the total working class population, an estimate which, according to the evidence of other observers, would seem to err on the side of overstatement.

The vast majority of the workers joined the Red army and gave general support of the Central Soviet, as the executive committee of the workers' and soldiers' councils was called, not because they believed in the urgency of a sudden social and economic upheaval so much as that they had lost confidence in the German Coalition Government and thought that only extreme radicalism could prevent the reestablishment of the Junker and militarist system in Germany. The counter-revolution engineered by Dr. von Kapp and his friends first opened the eyes of the workers to the danger of the return of militarism, and in the emotion and confusion which followed they swung much more toward the left than their traditions, their natural instincts and their real desires justified. The handful of real Bolsheviks here as elsewhere were ready to seize the opportunity thus presented, and even before Dr. von Kapp and his friends had ignominiously fled from Berlin, a modified soviet system had been established at Essen and in the network of industrial towns adjoining.

Red Army Formed

A Red army was hastily formed, district workmen's and soldiers' councils constituted, and vague Communist rules were introduced into factories and workshops. The directing power was conferred on the Central Soviet, of which the headquarters were in the Kaiserhof Hotel, Essen. The formation of the Red army was naturally the first task to which the Central Soviet devoted itself. Opinions vary as to the strength of this Red army, but the most authoritative estimate was given by Comrade Eppstein, the chairman of the Central Soviet, who just before the Central Council fled from Essen to Barmen said to the writer that at one moment there were as many as 75,000 men on the army pay roll. There was no forced enrollment of either workmen or bourgeois. Indeed so great was the fear among the former of the reestablishment of militarism in Germany that there were many more volunteers for active service than, in view of their shortage of food and money, the Central Soviet could accept.

It was eventually decided that not more than 30 per cent of the workers of any factory should join the Red army and that those who remained behind should work overtime to keep up the usual output. The result of this arrangement, it may be incidentally mentioned, was that during the period of the Bolshevik régime the coal output in the Essen district was considerably higher than the average. Lack of arms and acquaintance with the art of leadership were the reasons why, when put to the test, the Red army proved so ineffective a fighting force. It had a fair supply of rifles and machine guns but very little heavy artillery. The majority of the shells, moreover, failed to explode. A lack of aeroplane, in striking contrast with the supply of the government troops, handicapped the Red army both in observation and in combat, and when they did manage to unearth two machines from the famous Krupp workshops it was too late for them to serve any useful end. A few armored cars and one tank which broke down and was left stranded in a ditch completed the armament of the Reds.

Ignorance of Leadership

The timidity which characterized the soviet leaders explained the fact

that although there were thousands of trained workmen who volunteered for the work, no effort was made to use the wonderful machinery still at the Krupp works for the manufacture of munitions. Ignorance of the art of leadership was not adequately compensated for by the good intentions and even the personal courage of the soviet army chiefs. They ignored military tactics with a persistency which cost their followers many losses. Many half-tragic, half-comic incidents might be mentioned in this respect. During the retreat, for instance, of the Red army the commanding "general" called a conference of the foreign journalists present and pleaded for the advice of those of them who had happened to have seen newspaper service at the front during the war. A lady journalist, present taking pity on the general's plight, pointed out it was the obvious intention of the commander of the government troops to execute a flanking movement, and that unless the plan was parried the soviet "general," the staff and the journalists would be captured.

The general, thoroughly alarmed at the prospect, hastened the retreat of the army and, much to the relief of the journalists, the plan of the government troops was foiled. This timidity, as the rank and file called it, or as one would prefer to call it a proper feeling of responsibility for the general public on the part of the soviet leaders, certainly explains the fact why the mines in the Essen district were neither blown up nor flooded. There had been a vast amount of talk about the intentions of the Reds to blow up the mines in the event of a continued advance of the government troops, and while probably some of the leaders were using this threat as a weapon whereby they hoped to get favorable terms from their opponents there was a strong and violent minority who really wished to put it into execution. The issue was discussed and finally decided at a mid-night conference of the Red army leaders, at which the writer was fortunate enough to be present, held at the headquarters of the army two days before, breaking down the last shreds of resistance the government forces entered Essen.

Threat to Destroy Mines

The debate was prolonged and acrimonious. The mover of the resolution calling for the destruction of the mines was a diminutive miner who spoke with great vehemence. "If the government troops enter the mining area," he cried, "under the system of militarism which they will introduce, the lives of the workers will become intolerable. With militarism democracy vanishes. The Junkers are coming here out of greed to occupy the richest part of Germany. Since life has nothing now to offer us or our children at least let us destroy the mines."

The speaker who followed took a middle line. He argued that one mine only should be blown up as an example of their determination and that the government should be warned that with every mile that its troops advanced a mine would be destroyed. The commander-in-chief of the Red army in a closely reasoned speech in which he summed up the discussion, pointed out that the destruction of the mines, far from advancing the cause they had at heart, would estrange the democracies of western Europe. "The rich," he said, "will always be able to get fuel for warming and heating purposes, but the poor by the destruction of these mines will suffer still more." This view eventually prevailed and the mines were saved.

There has been very little serious looting in the district, and the middle class has been unmolested. The workers took over nominally the administration of all factories, but in practice left the control in the hands of the usual management. The views of one of the directors of the Krupp works, given the writer before Essen was captured by the government troops, were highly interesting. "Roles have been reversed with a vengeance," he said. "At the same time it is very striking to find that the workers fully realize the necessity of a trained management in the administration, and all our managers have received formal notice from the workers' council that in the event of Communism becoming fully established in the Ruhr region, their hours of work will be reduced and their salaries increased."

PORTUGAL'S CRISIS NOW LESS ACUTE

Premier Is Assured of Loyalty and Assistance of the Army in the Cause of Public Order and Against Social Anarchy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—In some quarters there is an inevitable sense of uneasiness and irritation against the semidictatorship that has been assumed by the new Premier, Colonel Baptista. There is also the frequent suggestion that it is to be transformed to a complete dictatorship if circumstances warrant or justify such a step being taken, and the word "intolerable" is sometimes employed in criticisms of the action of the new government—a government which exhibits nothing of the old subservience to political and other interests characteristic of former governments. There is at the same time an agreement that it is taking rigorous and to some extent effective measures for improving the economic and industrial situations. It is considered a question, however, as to whether anything that the government can now do in this way can completely overcome the difficulties in which the country finds itself. For the reestablishment of national finance and to combat the prevailing economic crisis, it is stated that the government has various schemes in hand by the application of which it hopes to bring about the maximum development of national industries.

The Limit Reached

It has given strikers of all kinds very clearly to understand that the maximum rates of wages have been reached, and that there is no money to spare for any further increases. A note has been issued to the staffs of the post and telegraph departments still on strike, appealing to them to resume work, and at the same time informing them that if they did not do so they would be considered forthwith to have been discharged and their employment would no longer be open to them. It has given the employees in the building trade to understand that it has no sympathy with their demands for more wages.

The Economic Council, consisting of the ministers of Agriculture, Commerce, Finance, Colonies, and Labor, have had long sessions to discover means for lowering the prices of food and other necessities. Bases were agreed upon for the improvement of transport by land and sea in the colonies as well as in Portugal, and to intensify the market supplies. A decree has been published in the official Gazette according to which importation for consumption in the republic and adjacent isles of merchandise of foreign origin or proceeding from abroad is prohibited, the classes of goods and production that are thus banned being set forth in an addendum to the decree, while at the same time other goods are only to be allowed entry into the country in the future under certain conditions. The President of the republic has signed various decrees fixing the price of potatoes, milk and other foods of general consumption, and it announces again that it will take energetic measures against salesmen who take advantage of existing circumstances to raise considerably the prices of various articles.

Strikers Will Be Replaced

Once more, and for the last time, as it is understood, all public employees in government departments at present on strike who do not return to their work immediately are informed that their places will be taken by non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army. Not only will the wages of builders' employees engaged on public works of construction not be increased, but they are informed that it is the intention of the government to reduce its expenditure on all works of this class, so many of which have undertaken merely to give employment to men who said that they could not get it in any other way.

In the region of finance, so much troubled, the government is taking certain measures, but with the country flooded with paper money of all values from five centavos upward, secret sales at fancy prices going on of silver money of which there is none in circulation, and so forth, it finds

the situation desperately difficult. The government announces that it will shortly publish a decree fixing at five centavos the amount of money that anyone may take out with him from the country in paper or any other form, equal at the present time to little more than an American dollar.

For the passing of checks a special authorization and justification before the exchange committee must be secured. The sale of silver moneys is to be prohibited.

Again, as a measure for the improvement of the exchanges and to bring into the country as it is estimated some thirty thousand contos in gold the government is about to order the immediate sale of large stocks of gum rubber that have been accumulating for a long time past at the Lisbon docks. As to the question of negotiations with Spain for the exploitation of the Douro waterfalls, which has been much to the front of late, the government gives the names of the new commission that it has appointed, including Ferreira da Silva, which is proceeding to Madrid to join up with the Spanish commission for examination of this problem, and it states that the Spanish government has expressed its intention to respect international rights and to annul all concessions that have hitherto been made. The Hispano-Portuguese agreement in this matter dates from September 12, 1912, and the object is to bring all the provisions of this agreement into full execution.

Military Maintain Service

It may be said that, despite the fact that the postal and telegraph strikers refuse to return to their work, a fair sort of service is now being established with the help of the military, pupils of technical schools, and various associations, who are responding to the Premier's appeal to exercise their best efforts to save the country from the disasters that have been threatened. When the Premier threatened these strikers that if they did not return to their work at once their jobs would be lost to them, few considered that the threat was meant quite literally, but there seems to be some chance that the strikers may after all

find themselves in a predicament, the public temper being strongly roused against them. Colonel Baptista himself has said that he is firmly of opinion that the worst of the crisis is over, despite the serious difficulties that are yet to be overcome.

At various times there have been stories told darkly of disaffection in the army, and of the small extent to which the government could rely upon it if any very formidable revolutionary movement broke out. In this matter, also, there is now some reassuring news, for the officers of the Lisbon garrison have waited on the Minister of War and given him an assurance of their adherence and their loyalty. Also the officers of the Republic Guard have attended the Premier and assured him that he could depend on their cooperation to the utmost extent in his efforts for the welfare of the country. The Premier thanked the officers for their message and expressed his appreciation of their patriotism and the valuable assistance they had already given in the cause of public order and against social anarchy. These at all events are good signs.

But it is not to be overlooked that the state of disturbance caused by the Bolshevik element is still very serious and may remain so for some time. There is still bomb throwing and gun shooting on a scale that is very unpleasant. Following upon all the other affairs of this character that have been reported, another bomb has been thrown in the Travesia de Santo Domingo, a side street near the Rocio, and several persons were injured. A cavalry picket that was patrolling in the vicinity fired a number of shots at the place where the bomb had been thrown, and where a number of people were assembled, order being quickly restored.

ONTARIO POTATO INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—The high prices asked for potatoes this spring have led to figures being presented as to the cost of raising. At the Indian Head farm in the west it was proven that a bag of potatoes last year could be

raised for 45 cents with all conceivable expenses taken into account until the crop was stored. The last report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that experiments conducted in this Province during the past five years showed that, using nothing but the natural fertility of the soil, an average of 129.3 bushels per acre were produced. Using ordinary cow manure as fertilizer, the average production was 174.7 bushels per acre. A safe estimate is that the raising of a bag of potatoes last year in Ontario did not cost more than 80 cents, and tens of thousands of bags of these tubers now yield from \$6 to \$6.50.

TRAINING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, is considering making a radical change in the training of the higher grades of public school teachers by placing on the normal schools the responsibility for their training. At present these teachers receive their training in the Faculty of Education, which also trains teachers for high school assistants. The Minister feels that this division of training has not been in the best interests of the teachers and consequently contemplates the change as outlined.

The normal schools are specially adapted for training public school teachers, being staffed by men of high academic standing who are specially qualified for this work. The urgent need for trained teachers in Ontario at present would make it impossible to extend beyond the present limitations the normal school course for ordinary permanent second-class certificates. But there is a growing demand for teachers with special training for urban and rural schools and it is probable that the extension of the normal school courses will provide for advanced training of a special character for these purposes.

NEW COLONIZATION AREAS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Ivanhoe Caron, colonization agent of the provincial government, speaking on this year's outlook in the Province of Quebec in his department said: "I believe that the Province of Quebec will see another advance in its colonization this year, which will manifest itself in the Abitibi, Lake St. John, Metapedia and Gaspé regions. In Gaspé region the fact that new colonization areas have been opened will undoubtedly bring a good share of the intending settlers to that part of the Province. "The Canadian Pacific Railway, which is carrying out the construction of the Temiscamingue colonization railway in that region, states that by next autumn the lines will be constructed from Ville Marie to Ottawa, which will open one of the most wonderful sections of the country. In the Labelle region the government has taken means to complete its good roads, and this means further encouragement to the development of that section."

RUMANIAN CREDIT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A return laid on the table of the House of Commons recently showed that a credit of \$25,000,000 had been extended by Canada to the Rumanian Government on March 2, 1919, for the purchase of goods in Canada, while a similar credit had also been granted to Greece. The commodities purchased for Greece included woollens, dubbin, revolver holsters, curry combs, wax candles, Sam Brown belts, upper leather, boots, blankets and sweaters; for Rumania, agricultural binders and parts, binder twine, churns and butter workers, edged tools, roofing, bags and twine, nails, steel rails and accessories, pig iron, cotton yarn, cotton textiles, wheat, woolen goods, men's suits, overalls, paint, varnish and oils.

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IS THERE A TRUE MONTENEGRIN RACE

Mr. Seton Watson Says Montenegrins Are a Small Section of Serbian Nation Which Retained Its Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Writing in The New Europe Mr. Seton Watson disposes of the allegations made against the Serbian nation, to the effect that an allied state—the independent Kingdom of Montenegro—was, after the collapse of Austria, conquered by Serbia and since then has been forcibly held down by Serbian troops and Serbian officers; and that the National Assembly of Podgoritsa, which on November 12, 1918, unanimously voted union with Serbia, was a "faked body," not representing the will of the Montenegrin population. Mr. Seton Watson shows clearly, what is often misunderstood, that there is no Montenegrin race in the sense that there is an Italian or a French Nation, but that the Montenegrins are to the Jugo-Slavs what Cornishmen are to England: a small section of the Serbian nation which continued to maintain their independence during the period of Turkish domination in Serbia, and which, in every struggle against the Turks co-operated cordially with their Serbian kinsmen. It was, in fact, the proposals of the Montenegrin Parliament, after the joint struggle against Bulgaria in 1913—a war which did not concern them as Montenegrins, but only as Serbs or Jugo-Slavs—for military and economic union with Serbia, which caused such alarm to Vienna that it might well be termed one of the contributory causes which decided Count Berchtold in taking military action against Serbia, and thus precipitating the European war.

King's Complicity

Mr. Seton Watson further disposes of the misconception that King Nicholas and his government are entitled to speak in the name of Montenegro, and shows how the King's prestige never recovered from his complicity in the Austro-Hungarian plot against the Jugo-Slav idea, and how equivocal was the attitude of the Montenegrin dynasty during the terrible retreat of the Serbian Army. Prince Peter's surrender of the key position of Mt. Lovchen to the Austrians being universally regarded as a national betrayal. Before the end of the war, King Nicholas grew steadily more hostile to the Jugo-Slav idea, and those of his Ministers, Mr. Radovic and General Matanovic, who were supporters of the movement toward Jugo-Slav unity, were driven into opposition, the King having rid himself of every vestige of Parliamentary control.

The allegations that are being made to the effect that Montenegro has been "conquered" by Serbia, and is now being held down by armed forces, are fully dealt with by Mr. Seton Watson, who shows that, of the forces which actually advanced into Montenegro, there were in addition to French detachments, about 2000 Jugo-Slavs, of which more than half were men from Dalmatia and Bosnia, a considerable proportion of the remainder being Montenegrin volunteers from America, the number of Serbs from Serbia being negligible. The entire garrison has never exceeded 6000 men, and of these nine out of ten are Montenegrins, while the Serbian Army has been merged in the larger Jugo-Slav unit, and the former Montenegrin high command needs no pressure to accept this fusion.

Artificial Distinctions

In the same manner Montenegro is not now governed by Serbian officials except in the sense that all Montenegrins are Serbs. There may be a few Serbs from Serbia in the Montenegrin administration, just as there are a number of Serbs from Montenegro in the Serbian administration, but the vast majority are native Montenegrins, and in any case the interchange of officials between the various provinces of Jugo-Slavia is bound to grow with every month; and every

friend of the Jugo-Slavs must protest against the attempt to draw artificial distinctions between Montenegro and the other Jugo-Slav provinces. The suggestion that the national assembly of Podgoritsa did not represent the will of the country is described by Mr. Seton Watson as equally false, and he proceeds to demolish the arguments which seek to uphold this view of the case, making it clear that, in view of the grave charges preferred against Mr. Plamenac, by the three Montenegrin members of the Jugo-Slav delegation in Paris in their memorial to the Peace Conference, Mr. Plamenac is not a suitable advocate for any cause before the British public.

Mr. Seton Watson speaks very plainly as to the attitude of the official world of Italy, which appears to be steadily engaged in encouraging any movement likely to embarrass the new Jugo-Slav State; and states that while he absolves Mr. Nitti from any direct share in these intrigues, he yet considers that the Jugo-Slavs will be unable to accept Mr. Nitti's amiable phrases at their face value until he puts a firm foot on certain matters at Gaeta and Anitvari, and stops all subsidies, when the Montenegrin agitation will disappear naturally.

Opposing Dynasty's Return

Regarding the publication of the De Salis report, concerning which there has been considerable agitation in the House of Commons, Mr. Seton Watson considers that Count De Salis, while criticizing very frankly certain irregularities in the new Jugo-Slav administration, makes it abundantly clear that the bulk of Montenegro is heart and soul for Jugo-Slav unity, and is determined not to allow the return of the Petrovic dynasty, which, while favoring the action of the Italian militarist, would not serve any honest cause.

In conclusion, Mr. Seton Watson makes it clear that the misery and discontent existing in Montenegro today is not due to any imaginary conquest but to the natural aftermath of war and enemy occupation, and adds that those who give a sentimental support to the deposed dynasty are doing cruel disservice to a population which has made national unity its goal for generations past.

TZEC MINISTERS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
TOKYO, Japan.—Charles Pergler, the Tzecho-Slovakian Minister to Japan, was recently the guest of the Japanese Bar Association in Tokyo, which he addressed on the question of organizing an international bar association.

"Measured by the expectations of many, the results that followed the recent conflict may perhaps be viewed with a degree of skepticism," he declared. "Yet expressions of pessimism we so frequently hear from certain quarters are hardly warranted, certainly not in all their implications, and to their full extent. Thus, viewed from the point of view of the internationally minded lawyer, progress has been made. It is an exhibition of loose thinking to say that the war destroyed international law. The fact that the Central Empire violated it repeatedly did not destroy it, no more than outrages by individuals destroy laws against murder by penalizing it. The outcome of the war rather proves that after all there are already in existence certain canons of international morality and international law that

cannot be broken with impunity. The day will hardly ever again come when any responsible statesman will dare to speak of a valid and existing treaty as a scrap of paper.

"The appearance of new national states in Central Europe is also a vindication of law. Thus we of the Tzecho-Slovak movement in demand of independence planted ourselves not only upon the right of self-determination, but also upon the fact that legally the ancient Bohemian state never ceased to exist, and that if there was treason anywhere it was on the part of the Hapsburgs toward this state, and that from the legal point of view especially the latter day Hapsburgs were little better than usurpers. I can bear witness to the fact that this view was not without its influence upon the recognition of our claims even prior to the armistice.

"These few considerations show sufficiently what may be the function of the lawyer in international affairs. He must seek to be a great constructive force not only in the affairs of his nation, but also within the international sphere. Organized attempts in this direction have already been made. Thus the American Institute of International Law at a session, held in the City of Washington, in January, 1916, adopted a declaration in which it formulates the right of the nations to exist and to protect and conserve their existence and defines the sense in which this right is to be understood. The next logical step is the founding of an international organization of lawyers, which would be based upon the principles of international right and defend these principles whenever necessary. The idea of an international bar association is therefore a welcome one, and it is doubly welcome that the initiative for its organization comes from the lawyers of the Far East, thus proving once again that no particular part of the globe has a monopoly of sound progressive ideas."

PLEBISCITE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Victoria prohibitionists are building up a strong organization to take part in the campaign against the vote in the taking of a plebiscite by the government next autumn, probably at the end of September, although the date has not yet been set. Officers for every district of the city and adjacent municipalities have been appointed. At the organization meeting the Rev. R. M. Thompson held there had been a marked increase in drunkenness on the streets recently. "That is all part of the propaganda being organized against us," he declared. "We must stand out for reasonable enforcement of the law."

NEW CANADIAN LINE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Canada Steamship Lines have completed arrangements for the establishment of a new line to the Lower St. Lawrence and Newfoundland. The steamers on this route will cover all points to Gaspe, Prince Edward Island, Pictou, and through to Newfoundland.

STAMPING OF BANK NOTES IN HUNGARY

Government Anxious to Find Out Note Circulation and to Provide a Supply of Funds

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—In accordance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty, Hungary has begun the stamping of bank notes—which is expected to bring to the government a very large and greatly needed sum of money—the possessors of bank notes are required to pay them into the government account at the banks, and will receive in return half the amount in new stamped notes, the other half being retained by the state as a compulsory loan on which interest will be paid.

Hungary's national finances are in a state of bankruptcy and even the gathering in to the state treasury, of half the total note circulation, 15,000,000,000 crowns, will not make Hungary solvent. Judging from the volume turned into the banks in the first days of the stamping period, it appears very improbable that the government will collect anything like the anticipated sum of 7,500,000,000.

Treaty Not Yet Signed

Although Hungary has not yet signed the Peace Treaty, the stamping of the money has begun now, for several reasons, apart from the desire to collect a large sum for the finances of the state. The government is anxious to find out just what amount of Austrian Hungarian bank notes are in circulation in Hungary, and next to bring out the vast sums which the people have been hiding for months past.

Of the total note circulation in Hungary, no less than 11,000,000,000 notes are believed to be in the hands of peasants. In the first few days of the stamping, notes to the value of 6,000,000,000 crowns were turned into the banks and of this amount, only 2,500,000,000 crowns came from the peasants. The remaining 3,500,000,000 came from Budapest and other Hungarian cities. The peasants apparently have no confidence in the new Hungarian money, and prefer to hold on to the money they already possess. They are not moved by any anxiety that the government will carry out its declaration, that notes which are not

presented for stamping within the prescribed period, will have no value.

They feel that the government would never dare take such a course as it would certainly result in a revolution in the country districts. Further, the peasants are keeping their money to buy land, as they are determined to force the government to bring in a law for the redistribution of land. At the present moment, less than 2000 persons own two-thirds of the whole area of Hungary. These great estates will have to be broken up and distributed amongst the peasants. These properties will not be confiscated, but will be paid for at a reasonable rate, which, however, will doubtless be considerably below the figures demanded by the landowners.

New Land Laws Needed

In competent quarters it is believed that the only way in which the government can induce the peasants to disgorge their immense hoardings, will be by the promise of such new land laws. If the peasants are assured that with the new stamped money they will be given the opportunity of acquiring land, they will quickly bring out their old money—but not before. Meanwhile the government has been forced to extend the first term allowed for the stamping of the notes, and will in all probability be compelled to grant a second extension.

This money stamping measure, although doubtless urgently needed, is yet on the whole very unjust, as it affects some classes much more than others. At the outset, many rich people, having had news of what was coming, used their Hungarian notes in buying stocks, bonds or foreign monies and thus averted the loss of half their currency holdings. The middle and working classes had no such opportunity and have been forced to lose half their money.

One effect of the new law has been to give a great impetus to money smuggling. Very large sums have been secretly carried across the frontier into Poland, where unstamped crown notes are still generally accepted. Large sums also have been smuggled across Austria and deposited in Swiss

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banks. Under the terms of the Peace Treaty, Austrian Hungarian monies in entente and neutral countries will have to be redeemed in full by Austria and Hungary.

The Hungarian Government is doing its utmost to put a stop to this smuggling. A bill has just been brought into the National Assembly which provides that persons caught smuggling money may be flogged. There is still no love lost between Austria and Hungary, and as the former is equally liable for the redemption of the unstamped notes in foreign countries, some Budapest bankers have cynically suggested that the government should not try to prevent the smuggling of money, but rather encourage it. For this smuggled money Hungary would only have to pay half. The other half would fall upon Austria.

CHICAGO'S OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Foreign trade originating in Chicago exceeded a total of \$1,750,000,000, according to figures compiled by F. E. St. Austell, of the foreign trade department of the Continental and Commercial National Bank. These figures are announced in contradiction of the official government figures of \$100,000,000. The discrepancy is caused by the government giving credit for shipments to the

port of entry or exit, instead of to the city where the business originates. The latter is stated to be the British system. The foreign business for 1920 promises to exceed \$2,000,000,000.

The extent of this trade is said to account for the keenness of Chicago business men in pushing the plan for the deepening of the waterway from the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence River to permit passage of ocean steamships. A large part of this business could then be handled direct to foreign ports, it is pointed out.

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and Silk Lingerie

DOWNWARD TREND IN PRICES NOTED

General Reductions in Big Dry Goods Houses and Large Sale of Silks Reported—Cancellation of Orders on Cloth Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York—Reports continue to come in from different parts of the country confirming the downward trend in the cost of wearing apparel, and a dispatch from Buenos Aires records an "amazingly" rapid spread of the overalls movement in Argentina.

One of Chicago's wholesale firms announced the sale of 3,000,000 yards of silk at reductions of 50 cents to \$2 per yard. The president of the company told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that business men do not like high prices, contrary to popular belief, as they restrict consumption and cause unsteady financial conditions. "We look for this sale, which is one of the largest of its kind on record, to have a widespread effect on the silk market and in other lines of merchandise as well, as they are all related," he said.

Following the lead of the John Wanamaker stores here and in Philadelphia, half a dozen of the largest stores in Trenton, New Jersey, have made reductions of from 20 to 25 per cent on their stocks. It is reported, and one of the biggest department stores has cut everything 20 per cent. In Richmond, Virginia, J. B. Moseby & Co., one of the largest and most exclusive dry goods houses, announced a 20 per cent reduction in every department yesterday.

A prominent woolen manufacturer in Boston stated that he was more concerned over the cancellation of orders from clothing manufacturers and jobbers than over the strike situation, commenting on reports that the textile industry is menaced by a slump in the market, and a falling off in the demand for woolen and cotton fabrics beyond all previous records. "The cancellations for the week ending May 1 represented a week's production at the mills," he said, "and they are coming in at a greater rate than they did after the armistice. I thought at first the lateness of spring this year was the cause, but I find they are cancelling orders for fall deliveries as well."

RADIO COMPASS FOR AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bureau of steam engineering in the Navy Department has perfected a radio compass, whereby, it is said, aeroplanes are able to locate and meet one another without having arranged any rendezvous in advance. An aeroplane in this city recently kept up communication with the NC-4 on a trip from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Pensacola, Florida, and with the aid of the radio compass effected a contact. This instance is said to be the first of the kind on record.

NEED OF WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out the peril of allowing the liquor interests of the United States to establish business in such countries as China and India, the Rev. Louis A. Banks, speaking in this city in the interests of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said that if the oriental peoples, numbering 12 times the population of Germany, are "inflicted with this degrading curse they will become the greatest threat and menace to the welfare of the world on earth and will impede the progress of Christianity for 10,000 years."

Dr. Banks predicted that through the lead of the United States the

liquor traffic would be abolished from the earth in the next 10 years. He believed that it would be completely obliterated in this country in the next year. The backbone of the industry he declared to be the German brewer who, he said, gave millions of dollars to defeat the United States in the war. He paid a tribute to Gov. Calvin Coolidge for his fearless action in vetoing the 275 beer measure and to the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He rejoiced in the fact that owing to the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment not a man of the new administration can take the oath of office without pledging himself to uphold and enforce prohibition.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

No Arrest in Twenty-four Hours
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"For more than 24 hours at one period last week," says the American Issue, "there was not an arrest for any cause in the capital city of Columbus, Ohio. That city of more than a quarter million people, was strictly on its good behavior. Nothing like it ever happened in the 'good old days' of the saloon. It is such a record as this which makes a stronger impression upon the citizen than all the noise of the liquor camp. Is there any wonder some men do not have any notion of going back to the saloon days with their train of evils?"

Workhouse to Quit Business
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Abolishment of the saloon has operated to economic advantage in this city as elsewhere. Though the Federal Prohibition Amendment has been in effect less than four months there are already indications of a general retrenchment in governmental departments more or less affected by withdrawal of the sale of liquor. The latest announcement in this direction comes from the officials in charge of the Cincinnati workhouse, who plan to close the doors of the women's division of this institution on May 15. If there are any inmates at that time they will be transferred to the county jail. With three inmates, the present number, and five matrons it is held to be a waste of public funds to keep the place open. The number of male prisoners has been so reduced it is expected that the workhouse will be entirely closed in the fall when the crops of the small farm connected with it have been harvested. In the meanwhile the inmates need not be moved to the county jail.

Prohibition Works Changes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Dominated by the saloon for many years, East St. Louis, Illinois, often found its police, court and jail facilities strained to the utmost to care for the demands resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor. Race riots that occurred there a few years ago were held to have been incited largely by liquor. Since war-time prohibition went into effect, followed by operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, there has been a decided change, not the least important of which have been the economic benefits observed. Only recently it was reported that the East St. Louis city jail contained but one occupant, an alleged deserter from the United States Army.

PATERSON'S POPULATION
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Paterson, New Jersey, with a population this year of 135,866, showed the smallest growth of any decade since its federal census in 1890. Its increase in the last 10 years was announced yesterday as 10,266, or 8.2 per cent, compared with 20,429, or 19.4 per cent, in 1910. Paterson ranked as fortieth city of the country and third largest in New Jersey in 1910.

INDIANS CONFER ON CITIZENSHIP

Proposal Favored by Many at New York State Conference, but Opposed by Others, Who Prefer Life on Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
SYRACUSE, New York—Gathered in what has been called one of the most momentous conferences held by Indians since the days of early white settlers, chiefs and delegates have just held a two days' session in the Onondaga Historical Building here to perfect a state-wide Indian welfare organization. Among the plans is to secure citizenship for the Indians, but there is opposition to this. Chief Jesse Lyon of the Onondaga reservation said emphatically that "sometimes the things the white men give us are good for us, sometimes they are not," which statement had considerable support. The welfare organization began eight years ago, with 20 white men as members, and has won much attention.

Eighty per cent of the delegates at the convention were Indians, but 40 chiefs and federal officers attended. The affair was entirely under the direction of the Indians. Among those present were Arthur C. Parker, state archaeologist and a former Seneca Indian, a descendant of the famous De-Ka-Na-Wah, the lawgiver of the Senecas, whose portrait may be hung in the Hall of Fame of New York University; "Rolling Thunder," of the Mohawks; Lyman Johnson, of the Senecas; Moses White, of St. Regis Reservation; George Thomas, head of the Six Nations of New York, and David Sky, head of the Six Nations of Canada.

By securing citizenship rights the Indians would settle the problem whether they are wards of the federal government or of the state, which has complicated things legally for the Indians.

Many of the Indians oppose citizenship and declare that the place for the Indian is on the reservation. The promoters of the plan declare that the fight for citizenship is for the good of their children and future Indian generations. Dr. Parker asked the delegates if they wished to turn back to the tribal forest life of 100 years ago. He also urged the adoption of decent through the father, and not through the mother, according to Indian custom.

One of the activities of the Indian Welfare Commission has been to instill again the love of agriculture in the Indian.

LABOR SPEAKERS ARE SENT TO JAIL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Six men, who Sunday attempted to speak at a street meeting of the national committee of iron and steel workers and the American Civil Liberties Union in Duquesne, a steel town near here, were sentenced yesterday to serve 30 days in jail.

Those sentenced were R. W. Riley, secretary of the national committee of iron and steel workers in the Pittsburgh district; Basa Damich, organizer of the United Mine Workers; John Olchon, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; J. S. Beaghan, organizer of the bricklayers union; James S. Sause, organizer of the boilermakers union, and W. M. Fink, of Katonah, New York. Ben Schwartz, business agent of the bakers union, who was arrested at the meeting on a charge of attempting to take photographs without a license, was discharged.

The men were arrested when they attempted to speak at the street meeting after being questioned by the chief of police as to whether they had obtained permits to hold a meeting. They were taken before the

Mayor, who fined each one of them \$100 with the option of 30 days in jail. None paid his fine, and they were brought to jail here immediately after the hearing.

PENSION PLAN FOR ELEVATED EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Education and cooperative work bid fair to be the two major considerations of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for the next two years," says Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of that organization, now in biennial convention in Boston. "We propose to set up a national educational department in our organization, along lines now followed by various branches locally, as for instance in Chicago and Rochester. The history of the Labor movement, as promoted by different groups, in different countries, with a study of their ideals, their methods, failures and successes; the growth and development of the social order, and the study of the English language and improvement in its use are the three lines stressed in our educational program."

Class A. Men employees 65 years old and women employees 60 years old who have worked for the company continuously for 20 years.

Class B. Men employees between the ages of 60 and 64 and women between 55 and 59 who have worked for the company continuously for 25 years.

Class C. Men employees below 60 and women below 55 years of age who have worked for the company continuously for 30 years. Those who have qualified for Class A may be pensioned at their own request, while those in the two remaining classes will be pensioned at the discretion of the pensioning board only.

The pension will be computed on the basis of 1 per cent of an employee's average yearly earnings for the ten years prior to his or her retirement, multiplied by the number of years he or she was continuously employed. A man working for 30 years whose average wages for the last ten years had been \$1000 would receive \$300 a year. No pension less than \$300 nor more than \$2000 a year is to be paid.

DETROIT CITY MEN ASK RAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DETROIT, Michigan—The Council has set the pay of police and firemen for next year at \$2160, an increase of \$100 in the figures submitted by Mayor James Couzens. Although Dr. James W. Inches, police commissioner, says this is the highest rate of any large city in America, the employees are planning a referendum to the people to obtain a \$2500 minimum.

SUGAR HIGHER IN LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Consumers in New Orleans, in the midst of the American sugar cane growing region, yesterday began paying 28 cents a pound for granulated sugar. Dealers put the new prices into effect on the authority of the federal fair price committee, which on Monday gave wholesalers and retailers permission to increase their profits on each pound to 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 cents respectively.

AIMS OUTLINED OF CLOTHING WORKERS

Education and Cooperative Work Bid Fair to Be Major Considerations of Amalgamated, According to Its Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Education and cooperative work bid fair to be the two major considerations of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for the next two years," says Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of that organization, now in biennial convention in Boston. "We propose to set up a national educational department in our organization, along lines now followed by various branches locally, as for instance in Chicago and Rochester. The history of the Labor movement, as promoted by different groups, in different countries, with a study of their ideals, their methods, failures and successes; the growth and development of the social order, and the study of the English language and improvement in its use are the three lines stressed in our educational program."

"Cooperative work, though scarcely more than started, already promises extensive activity. Cooperative home building, cooperative stores and cooperative banks are a few of the ways through which we plan to intelligently meet and alleviate the high costs of necessities. There is a cooperative 20-family apartment house now under construction in Chicago, which not only will make that many good homes possible at a comparatively reasonable price, but will also give those families many special opportunities, like a joint reading room and good music, that would not be possible otherwise."

"The three chief accomplishments of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers during the past two years have been the establishment of the 44-hour week, the completion of our national organization and the financial and practical aid that we have been able to render to other Labor groups at critical points in their progress. It is now for us to work so that the time will soon come when there will be no more strikes; so that we may be able to pass on to our children a higher industrial order, and to bring about a rule of cooperation all along the line."

During yesterday's session greetings were received from different branches throughout the United States, some of them containing proposals for a 40-hour week and one a proposal for a six-hour day. The announcement that Eugene V. Debs had been appointed by the Socialist Convention as Socialist candidate for President of the United States, led to a vote to send greetings to that convention.

"Leaderless unions and leaderless strikes do not sound good to my ears."

but that which sounds better, tremendously better, is bossless industry," declared Mr. Shipplaff, New York manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This speaker in closing warned his hearers to beware of being influenced into acknowledging the claims of capitalistic opponents simply because some of them might be "decent opponents." It is natural, he said, to respect "decent opponents," but that should not operate to mean recognition of the claims of Capital.

A representative of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, speaking at the meeting, asked that his organization be permitted to join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, so that the two might by their united efforts more than double their strength. The request will be considered today.

CHICAGO'S NEW HOTEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—A new hotel is to be built in Chicago on the North Shore, to contain 4000 rooms and to cost more than \$15,000,000. The present Edgewater Beach Hotel will be one of five units which will make up the new structure and which will cover space the size of three city blocks, with a "Peacock Alley" which will be three blocks long connecting the buildings. All five units will be similar in construction to the present hotel. The middle unit, larger than the others, will be 16 stories high. Each unit will have its own restaurants, and every type of hotel life will be possible in the completed structure.

STUDENTS ACT AS WAITERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Men students of Northwestern University at Evanston are taking the place of striking waiters in Chicago's north side.

ALABAMA MEDICAL CODE IS ATTACKED

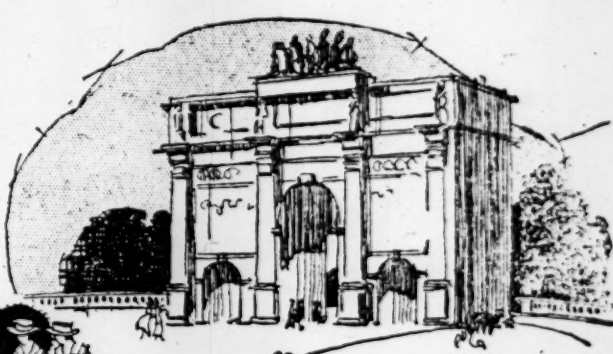
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Legal action has been taken by Drs. Thomas D. Parke, E. P. Riggs and Cunningham Wilson, all of this city, in which they attack the constitutionality of the state medical code, adopted by the last General Assembly over their protest and that of a number of leading newspapers of the State. A lower court decided adversely to Dr. Parke and a finding by the Supreme Court of the state is now awaited.

In his contention that the medical code is unconstitutional, Dr. Parke says that it transfers the functions of a democratic government to the state and county medical societies, whose members are physicians exclusively. The only lay member of the state medical board, Dr. Peters points out, is the Governor, and he has only one vote. Otherwise no part is played by the public in the selection of state, city or county health officers. These officers, he says, are named by the self-perpetuating medical societies.

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Second—the sandal inspired this style, which adds, too, the strap at instep and another at the ankle.

Third—a "tie" slightly more French in last, simple in line, with a bow holding the ankle strap.

Fourth—from its graceful contour one knows this to be a shoe mode designed for afternoon occasions.

Fifth—in the shaping of the toe one notes how much of the French last remains in this attractive style.

Sixth—the toe is pointed in this style and the unusual line is emphasized by an arch and space left free.

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THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Today there meets in convention in Boston the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a union with nearly 200,000 members, including nearly all the makers of men's and boys' clothing in the United States and Canada. It is recognized as one of the strongest organizations of labor in the country. In the van of the labor movement in matters of wages and hours, control of working conditions, and technique of collective bargaining. Yet just before the outbreak of the war in Europe, this organization did not exist. Eight years ago, most of the clothing workers subsisted below the poverty level, toiling for long hours in crowded tenements. In 1901, Dr. A. S. Daniel, speaking to the National Consumers League, described a typical needle-worker's home in New York. "The apartment consists of three rooms, two opening on an absolutely dark air-shaft; the other on a narrow yard; at midday only does any light from the outside penetrate this apartment, and then only the outer room, for a short time. . . . Two families, consisting of eight persons, occupy this apartment. . . . Both men, heads of the two families, assert lemons, which one needles, or they assist their wives in finishing trousers at 1½ cents each pair. . . . By their combined efforts they earn 30 to 50 cents a day, or rather in 24 hours."

Underlying Influences

The lot of the workers was dug, not to the blindness or the rapacity of employers, but rather to the economic structure of the industry itself. On account of the small amount of capital and skill required, it was easy to open a garment establishment, and the industry supported thousands of little shops in a state of intense competition. The larger firms gave out their jobs to contractors who could not be held responsible for decent wages and hours, and much of the work was done in the homes. The labor force was composed largely of recent immigrants, not equipped with a knowledge of English, and ignorant of any other trade. On account of changes in styles the industry was highly seasonal, so that at one period of the year there was bound to be a surplus of labor, with consequent unemployment and lowering of wages for those who had any work to do. Spontaneous strikes had occurred continually for half a century, but if concessions were ever won they could not be retained; the ravaging competition always acted to depress standards. In short, the industry was in a condition of anarchy, and there seemed to be no force powerful enough to set up a government over it.

Ever since the '80s small unions had been struggling to establish themselves in the garment trades. But small unions, acting according to the approved "piecemeal" method of American and British labor at that time, could not make any impression on such chaos. An organization of highly skilled craftsmen, who can establish a virtual monopoly of a necessary operation, may build its success gradually, winning a foothold first in one shop and then in another, increasing wages and lowering hours bit by bit. Not so the fluid labor force of a semi-skilled or unskilled industry like the manufacture of clothing. It was a choice, for the workers, between a victory including virtually all the operatives and all the establishments in a given center, and a complete defeat. Until the entire labor force could be educated to unified and determined action, no progress could be made. The unions faced the necessity, not of winning piecemeal concessions, but of gaining a substantial control of the industry. For them it was important to carry on, not a guerrilla warfare, but major offensives.

The Ferment of Education

The task of educating the clothing workers to these facts naturally fell to the intellectuals among the immigrants, some of whom were forced into the clothing shops with their compatriots. Many of these intellectuals believed in "industrial unionism" and the reorganization of industry for the common good. Through their press and in the unions they constantly taught the necessity of mass action directed against the conduct of the industry as a whole, rather than against unreasonable individuals. For over 20 years their propaganda continued without any appreciable results. But all the time their philosophy was permeating the rank and file, and the unions were growing, not actually but potentially. The necessary common consciousness was being prepared.

The first sign of their advance appeared in 1907, when the New York reformers struck in mass. Then came the spectacular strike of the 25,000 women waistmakers, which aroused the whole city. And in 1910 the cloakmakers, 40,000 strong, entered upon the strike which resulted in the noted "Protocol," a collective agreement which for the first time established a government in the clothing industry. That is, it set up a continuous machinery of conciliation and arbitration, with an impartial chairman at the top, to see that the concessions gained should be carried out throughout the industry and should be preserved. The importance of this document has often been emphasized, but it would have remained a dead letter if it had not been supported by an industrial union, every member of which was alive to the necessity of vigilance and common action. These victories established the national union of workers on women's clothing, the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Insurgent Activity

The makers of men's clothing, however, had not won parallel successes. Their organization, which had been

founded in 1891—the United Garment Workers—was under the control of officials who opposed the new methods. It remained small, and gained its foothold, not in the great ready-made clothing markets like New York and Chicago, but in the shops scattered throughout the country which made overalls. These it was enabled to control through the union label, because overalls are sold largely to union men. The ferment among the socialist clothing workers, however, made little impression on it. Rank-and-file strikes arose in Chicago in 1910 and in New York in 1912, but they were lost, except in the progressive establishment of Hart Schaffner & Marx. As a consequence, the radical workers in the great cities began a campaign to oust the conservative officers and change the policy of the union. This led to an internal conflict, culminating at the Nashville convention in 1913, when a large group of radical delegates were unseated by the credentials committee. The ultimate result was that the tailor locals in the large cities were forced out of the union, and also out of the American Federation of Labor, which supported the old officials. The insurgents met again in 1914 and founded the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Since then the Amalgamated has gone on gaining strength, though not without severe struggles. By means of "general strikes" it has won industrial constitutions, with "impartial machinery" for enforcing them, in New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Rochester, and other important clothing centers. The terms of these agreements—some of them not in the form of paper agreements as with the old unionism, but rather in the form of a series of decisions by the judicial bodies set up—have eliminated many of the old maladjustments.

A Charter of Human Rights

They bind the employers to give out no work to be done at home, and to be responsible for the hours, wages and conditions of work given to contractors. They established the 44-hour week and reasonable wages, to be paid by the week instead of by the piece. Their provisions have modified the seasonal character of the industry. Workers have the right of appeal against discharge. Since these conditions are enforced upon all alike, competition does not destroy them. The way has been prepared for further improvement in the organization of the industry. The union actually encourages the introduction of better machinery and more efficient methods of management—because its control enables it to make sure that these measures will not be employed to the detriment of its members. To administer these laws of the industry there is a highly evolved machinery of conciliation, beginning with the shop chairman in each establishment, and running up through a series of bodies for appeal and decision, to the impartial chairman, an industrial expert hired jointly by union and manufacturers' association in each city.

There results a curious anomaly. A radical industrial union, composed almost entirely of socialists, and attacked by some of the conservative Labor leaders as a menace to the nation, is praised in the highest terms by many of the employers with whom it deals. Experts in labor adjustment, who held positions of responsibility in the War Department and elsewhere during the war, depended upon its assistance in administering the manufacture of uniforms. Why? Because its radicalism is not a philosophy of destruction, but a philosophy of organization. It has brought government into a region which used to subsist in a most dangerous anarchy. Experience has shown that it is the only force capable of preserving that government.

The Future's Promise

The Amalgamated is too vital to remain where it is. An editorial in Advance, its official journal, recently commented upon the tasks before it. Wages, said the editor, cannot be raised indefinitely, and hours lowered indefinitely. The union has nearly completed its work of recruiting members. What next? In the first place, education, so that the workers may be fitted to take a larger share in the life of the community, and in the conduct of industry. In the second place, cooperation, so that more fundamental improvements may be introduced into the economic order. In the next few years we may expect to see such significant experiments as a cooperative bank, cooperative consumers' societies under the guidance of the union, and perhaps also cooperative production. The Amalgamated will continue in its mission of reorganizing the existing order for the general good.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT FOR STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—One of the important matters to be acted upon by the special session of the South Dakota legislature, to convene May 24, will be the report of commissions appointed to investigate sites for state-owned cement and hydro-electric power plants.

The commission having in charge the matter of the selection of a site for the hydro-electric plant recently made a report in which it was recommended that the plant, when finally installed, should be constructed either at Moberly or at Mulehead, both points being situated on the Missouri river, the former in the north-central section of the state and the latter in the central section. The total expense of the project is estimated at \$16,147,000, but it is stated by the engineers that the cost might be reduced after conditions become "stabilized." Owing to the great cost the commission will recommend that no development be undertaken until the question of the necessary bond issue be submitted to the voters of South Dakota for their approval or rejection.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra week-end concert brought forth a new singer and a novel arrangement of old music. The singer was Estelle Hughes, winner of the Stokowski medal awarded in competition by a jury of Philadelphia musicians. Miss Hughes, a native of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, is a pupil of Perley Dunn Aldrich. She gave Rossini's air, "Una voce poco fa," from "The Barber of Seville," and the "mad scene" from "Lucia." Though she showed timidity in thus electing to perform the coloratura airs associated with the names of so many famous singers, her stage demeanor was modest and discreet, and her evident youth was disarming. Miss Hughes does not depend upon a grand manner, nor upon a stentorian projection of the tones. Though her performance was never of the grandiose and pretentious pattern, it had its own points of excellence and of individual quality not yet matured. The accuracy of intonation and the consciousness for rhythm and for time as well were especially marked in the dialogue with the flute. It is a voice that compasses with ease the effects of legerity and celerity in colorature song; and at the same time the timbre is sympathetic.

For this program Doctor Stokowski had built an oboe concerto from Mozart's quartet for oboe, violin, viola and cello. The enlargement of the accompaniment was for a small orchestra, comprising flute, clarinet, bassoon, two horns and strings. It was an interesting and wholly successful experiment. The soloist was Marcel Tabuteau, first oboist of the orchestra. Without the slightest parade of the difficulties Mr. Tabuteau performed his part in a way that afforded a fresh revelation to those who heard him, both of the character of the oboe and of the delightful and prolific fancy of the maker of the music. The reed never sputtered or stammered, but all was purring and mellifluous magic. A storm of applause from an audience that is not easily roused was the outcome.

The Mendelssohn Club gave its final concert, N. Lindsay Norden directing. On the program was "De Sheepfol," an eight-part chorus by William Y. Webb of Summit, New Jersey, which captured the prize of \$100 offered by the club for a choral composition. It is intricate, but it does not sacrifice melody to formulas and to the aroma of midnight oil. Mr. Norden led with exuberant vitality; the chorus yielded its allegiance gladly and with acute intelligence. The soloist, John Barnes Wells, gave particular pleasure with the second ballad of his own composition that an audience welcomes by way of variety amid more serious provender.

As a concert in honor of Gregory Kannerstein, Mischa Levitski played a group of the compositions of Chopin with robust assertiveness that was found to be compatible with delicacy and subtlety of feeling. The readings were of substance, rather than languorous or sentimental, yet there was no want of poetry or romance. Leonora Sparkes of the Metropolitan Opera Company offered arias from "Tosca," and "La Wally" to a cordial acclamation.

The Matinee Musical Club wound up the season for its chorus with a concert led by Helen Pulaski. Casimir Delanque's "Death of Joan of Arc" was the most ambitious undertaking of the hundred thoroughly trained vocalists. Alberto Salvi, the harpist, won an all but sensational success. The harp is utterly his servant.

The Sittig Trio (Margaret Sittig, violin, Edgar H. H. Sittig, cello, Frederick V. Sittig, piano) played well and deserved a larger audience.

COMMUNIST LABOR MEMBERS ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—William Gross Lloyd, wealthy Chicago lawyer, and 24 other members of the Communist Labor Party pleaded not guilty in the Cook County Criminal Court here yesterday of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by unlawful means. The selection of a jury was begun. Clarence S. Darrow, W. S. Forrest, William Cunniff, Otto Christensen and S. M. Johnston were among the lawyers representing the defendants. The prosecution is in charge of Marvin Brunhart and L. D. Heth, assistant state's attorneys, and Frank Comerford and H. M. Berger, special attorneys. The prosecution is prepared to submit samples from tons of pamphlets, books and records seized in raids on radical headquarters.

MENNONITES MAY MIGRATE TO MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—There promises to be an exodus of Mennonites from Manitoba and other parts of western Canada to the State of Missouri. More than 8000 persons, about equally divided between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, are affected by the movement, and it will mean the abandonment of highly improved farm lands to the value of over \$10,000,000. A dozen prairie towns which act as centers of supply for these settlements will also be affected. Heads of the Mennonite churches declare the movement is inspired by the fear that they will be deprived of their exemption from military service and they are tired of the fight they have been making for special privileges in their schools. The government of Manitoba has assured heads of the church that the proposed exodus will not be opposed officially by the government. The Mennonites settled in western

Canada about 1837, when the Dominion Government granted certain liberties in connection with education, and it was also agreed they should not be called on to fight. This latter condition was respected during the war, but the provincial law superseded that of the dominion in respect to education, and the provincial educational department has been unvarying in its determination to have English as the language taught in public schools and in maintaining public schools even in districts where the foreign population was aversive to it.

It is declared that the Governor of the State of Missouri has given a specific pledge in writing providing for the Mennonite community freedom as to worship and the conduct of schools for Mennonite children. It is also

stated that Attorney-General Mitchell A. Palmer, at Washington, has agreed to give the Mennonite community total immunity from military service, now and in the future. The bishop asserts that the Attorney-General promised that he would place in the hands of the Mennonite church in Canada a formal pledge covenanting the Government of the United States to respect such immunity in perpetuity. The Mennonites say that their preparation for departure will commence immediately on the receipt of this pledge. No difficulty whatever will be encountered in disposing of the Mennonite lands as they are all located in rich farming districts. The church itself is wealthy, according to statements made by its representatives, having about \$1,000,000 on loan.

FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco has placed its house in order for the reception and entertainment of the several thousand delegates who will attend the Seventh Annual Foreign Trade Convention which is to open here today and continue until Saturday.

Delegates have registered from the principal European powers, South and Central America, the Orient and virtually every important country in the world; in addition to which there are large delegations from the principal cities of the United States. These delegations embody the financial and

industrial leaders of the world who will assemble for the purpose of discussing the many angles of foreign trade, the general convention theme being "The Effect of Being a Creditor Nation."

The Convention will be called to order by Chairman James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and shortly after the opening he will make an address on "The Relation of our Productive Capacity to our Foreign Trade." The Conference subjects and group sessions include the presentation of such matters as the fundamentals of foreign trade, export and import, financing foreign trade, transportation, foreign trade, advertising, foreign trade policies, foreign credits and credit information, and trade possibilities with the foreign countries of the world.

MANDEL BROTHERS CHICAGO



SPRING'S here—and you have a delicious urge to go vagabonding down a long lazy road where the wind blows. If you tramp through wilderness woods, here are high russet boots, corduroy trousers, and a jaunty leather jerkin that smacks of green forests and Robin Hood.

MY Lady of the Windy City has found her winter exercise in cliques and clubs—but here's real exercise in cleeks and clubs! Think of the glory of making eighteen holes, clad in this golfing suit of green jersey and the wee woolie Scotch caps.



WHATEVER the sport may be, these feminine togs will intrigue. The woman who is wise enough to drive her own car is the same Very Wise Person who dons long gauntlets and a top-coat the color of sand-dunes. And even the swirl of a French veil cannot hide the sporting instinct of her small Occidental turban.

ELEANOR GRAY SHOPPING SERVICE MANDEL BROTHERS CHICAGO

ABRIDLE path—an early morning—a hint of spring—and even the most thoroughbred of horses step a little higher when the rider has on black top boots, checked trousers, and this slim, tailored coat of dull velvet.



"LOVE—15; love—all." And who wouldn't love the whole world if one might play tennis in this charming costume; a soft, crushed, shell-pink hat of Milan and ribbon, a silk sweater of the same cool color, and a rippling white skirt of many pleats.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LOW PRICES FOR
RAILROAD BONDS

Record Low Quotations for Speculative Issues, and Yields Are Now Unprecedentedly High—Outlook for Railroads

NEW YORK, New York.—The average of low-priced and speculative railroad bonds reached a record low price on Wednesday last. They have had an extraordinary decline, and they now present such unprecedentedly high yields it would seem reasonable to expect bottom prices have about been reached.

The outlook for the railroads is more promising than for the last four months. The Esch-Cummings law was framed especially to insure weak roads income to cover all fixed obligations.

The low prices for railroad bonds cannot be charged to anything affecting companies or securities themselves, but rather to high interest being paid for capital, and to the enormous amount of new securities issued in the last 18 months.

Investors of small means not affected by surtaxes never had such opportunity to obtain bonds at bargain prices. In the following list are a number of issues to yield 8 percent to 10 percent. Among these can be found several strongly secured issues by companies whose ability to pay interest on the bonds during their term is unquestioned. The following may be cited as in this class: Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific refunding 4s, Colorado & Southern refunding 4½s, Denver & Rio Grande consolidated 4s, 1936, Kansas City Southern refunding 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco Series C 6s, 1928, and St. Paul & Kansas City first 4½s.

Below is a list of low-priced and speculative railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, showing high and low during 1920, and closing or last prices May 6, 1920, with income return on last prices:

Borrow on last prices, 1920				
	High	Low	May 6	Yld.
B & O cv 4½s,	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	10.09
refunding 6s,	95 69	58	59 1/2	8.24
S & W div 3½s,	75 77 1/2	69	69 1/2	11.82
T & C cv 4½s,	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	8.71
C & O cv 4½s,	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	9.43
Chlo & A 3½s,	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	10.25
Chlo & W 4½s,	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	7.90
St. Paul cv 4½s,	72 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	11.83
refunding 4½s,	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	7.99
def 4½s,	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	7.99
permanent 4½s,	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	7.99
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Chlo & W 4½s,	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	7.90
St. Paul cv 4½s,	72			

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS PLAY IS
IN FINAL ROUND

New England Lawn Tennis Association Championship Tournament Continues on Longwood Cricket Club Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—Owing to adverse weather conditions play was transferred to the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday morning, when the second round of the singles in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association was continued. The change to the hard courts made the playing much faster.

A. H. Chapin Jr., of Williams College, met J. P. Carleton of Dartmouth College, one of the 1919 doubles champions, in the first match played yesterday, and won in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5. The battle was hard fought, both players putting a lot of power into their strokes. Chapin had much the better of it in the way of placing the ball, often getting Carleton out of position, and then driving to the opposite side of the court for a sure point. The second set was the closest, with Carleton doing his best work in it and getting a number of brilliant placements, but lacking the steadiness required to defeat his opponent.

C. W. Sanders of Dartmouth College easily disposed of J. D. E. Jones Jr. of Brown University, in the second round in straight sets, 6-1, 7-5. Sanders allowed Jones only one game in the first set and this was the opening one when Jones had service. From then on it was a one-sided affair, with Sanders taking six straight games. In the second set Sanders appeared to take things rather easy with the result that Jones got away to a lead, and it was not until games were 4-1, that Sanders drew level. At this point he speeded up a little and finally won after due had been called once. Both players drove hard with Sanders coming up to the net while Jones preferred to play the back-court game. Sanders also did some jobbing to good effect.

Chapin met C. M. Bennett of Amherst College in the semi-final round and the first set was one of the hard-fought of the tournament, with Chapin finally winning at 6-4. The last game of the set went to deuce many times before Chapin secured it, after 28 points had been made. Both players showed some splendid strokes, the ball being shot back and forth with much speed and greater steadiness proving the winning factor for the Williams man. In the second set Chapin had it much easier, as he allowed his opponent only one game. The third set proved to be another hard battle with the score going to 6-6 in favor of Chapin, giving him the match.

Herman Brookman and W. A. Cauldwell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology met W. L. Thorpe and A. H. Sprague of Amherst College in the first semi-final round match in the doubles. The Technology pair got into the finals by winning two sets to one, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. In the second match of the semi-finals Chapin and J. P. Pollard of Williams, after an uphill fight, defeated their Dartmouth opponents, Sanders and Carleton, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Williams College, defeated J. P. Carleton, Dartmouth College, 6-2, 7-5.
C. W. Sanders, Dartmouth College, defeated J. D. E. Jones Jr., Brown University, 6-1, 7-5.

Semi-Final Round.
A. H. Chapin Jr., Williams College, defeated C. M. Bennett, Amherst College, 6-4, 6-3.
Herman Brookman and W. A. Cauldwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated W. L. Thorpe and A. H. Sprague, Amherst College, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.
J. P. Pollard and A. H. Chapin Jr., Williams College, defeated C. W. Sanders and J. P. Carleton, Dartmouth College, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

ILLINOIS TENNIS
PLAYERS WIN MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—University of Illinois defeated Purdue University two out of three tennis matches on the University Courts here Saturday. The Illini won one singles and one doubles contest, while the invading Boilermakers' net men carried away one singles victory.

P. L. Fatout '20, Purdue captain, and J. B. Felmeley '20, leader of the Orange and Blue team, divided results in the feature match of the afternoon. Fatout won in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, after a long session of brilliant volleying. The Purdue player was returned victor by virtue of his back court work, keeping the speedy Felmeley away from the net at all times by his accurate lobs. L. C. Brown '22, Illinois, and S. B. Barnes '21, Purdue, were the other two contestants. Brown won from his rival with ease. The Indian doubles team, Felmeley and Brown, put on a burst of speed when they met Fatout and Barnes and won handily. The defeat of Purdue is the Illini's second straight victory. The summary:

SINGLES—Fatout defeated J. B. Felmeley, 6-4, 6-4.
L. C. Brown, Illinois, defeated S. B. Barnes, Purdue, 6-2, 6-1.
DOUBLES—J. B. Felmeley and L. C. Brown, Illinois, defeated P. L. Fatout and S. B. Barnes, Purdue, 6-4, 6-3.

FIRST TWO CLUBS
POSTPONE MATCH

Game at Boston Called Off Because of Rain—New York Is in a Tie for Fourth Place

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	15	6	.714
Boston	14	8	.630
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	10	11	.476
New York	10	11	.476
St. Louis	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	12	.368
Detroit	5	16	.238

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 6, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 5, Washington 3.
Boston vs. Cleveland (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston.
Chapman at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The opening game in the series for American League supremacy, scheduled to have been played here yesterday, was called off owing to poor weather, and Cleveland still leads by .014 points its nearest opponent, the Boston Red Sox. The three other contests marking the beginning of the eastern invasion took place according to schedule.

Surprises were general. The New York club vanquishing Chicago, until recently the league leader; Detroit beating out Washington, and St. Louis falling a shutout victim to Philadelphia. Another change was effected in the middle of the standing, New York jumping from sixth to a tie for fourth place while St. Louis dropped from fifth.

RUTH'S HITTING BEATS CHICAGO
NEW YORK, New York—The Chicago visitors fought hard yesterday, but were unable to defeat the local team, who won 6 to 5 with the aid of two home runs and a three-base hit by G. H. Ruth. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York.....2 0 2 0 2 0 0 x—6 13 1
Chicago.....0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0—5 8 2
Batteries—Mays and Hannah; Wilkins; Kerr and Schalk.

ATHLETICS WIN SHUT-OUT
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—St. Louis was shut out here yesterday. W. L. Kinney holding the visitors to three hits. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 x—3 7 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Batteries—Kinney and Perkins; Southern, Burwell and Severeid.

DETROIT WINS IN NINTH
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Detroit made three runs in the ninth inning yesterday, clinching the game, 5 to 3. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—5 10 0
Washington.....0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 6 2
Batteries—Bard and Altier; Schacht and Gavarty.

BRAVES STILL LEAD
IN OLDER CIRCUIT
Boston and Cincinnati Pace-Setters Win Their Games While Remainder of Teams Are Idle

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	15	6	.714
Cincinnati	14	8	.630
Brooklyn	10	8	.556
Pittsburgh	10	9	.526
Chicago	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	9	11	.450
St. Louis	8	12	.400
New York	6	12	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 4, New York 4.
Chicago vs. Philadelphia (postponed).
Pittsburgh vs. Brooklyn (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—No change in the National League standing resulted from the two games played yesterday, both the Boston leaders and Cincinnati, the second-place club, winning over their tail-end opponents. The Chicago-Brooklyn and Pittsburgh-Philadelphia contests were put over to a later date.

BRAVES WIN FROM ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Boston and St. Louis fought a close game here yesterday, the visitors winning 3 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—3 6 1
St. Louis.....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 1
Batteries—Killer and O'Neill; Gowdy; Jacobs, Sherrill and Clemens.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS GIANTS
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati won easily from New York yesterday, 9 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 4 3 0 2 0 x—9 16 0
New York.....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—4 10 0
Batteries—Killer and Wingo; Barnes, Douglas, Winters and Smith.

PLAN RECEPTION TO FALCONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Falcons of Winnipeg, amateur hockey champions of the world as a result of their victories at the Olympic Games at Antwerp, will be extended a civic welcome when they reach their home city. Mayor Gray and a committee are arranging the details. Each player will be presented with a gold watch.

STAR ATHLETES
IN TRACK MEET

Three Records May Be Broken in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Games Friday and Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—At least 10 members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be represented at the coming S. I. A. A. track and field meet to be held in this city on Friday and Saturday at Grant Field. These include Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, State University of Kentucky, Vanderbilt University, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Tulane University, Georgetown College, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Louisiana State College, and University of South Alabama.

Although a meet was held last year, it was not of a first-class nature, the coaches not having had any real opportunity of developing their teams and producing any real stars. The meet this year will be the first real championship affair held since the beginning of the war. Among the present S. I. A. A. track and field records most likely to be equalled or bettered in the coming meet are the 220-yard low hurdles, the one-mile run, and the discus throw. The javelin throw this year is a new event, and the winner will therefore set the record.

The present record of 26s. in the 220-yard low hurdles is held jointly by Anderson of Vanderbilt and Winfield of Mississippi. Ellis of Mississippi has already equalled this time this year, and if Hammond of the University of South ends, as is expected, such a race should bring out the best in both runners. Clare of Kentucky is reported to have covered this distance in 25:1.5s. during the recent Kentucky-Vanderbilt dual track meet, and Reed of Auburn has made 26:4.5s. this season.

Captain Willford of Mississippi may break the present discus-throw record of 127ft. 5in., having hurled it 127ft. 5in. in the dual track meet between Mississippi and Louisiana State. The mile run should bring together such men as McCleskey of Tech, Woodvine of Sewanee, Gentry and Howell of Vanderbilt, Covington of Louisiana State, Spencer and Cochran of Mississippi, Montgomery of Tulane, Knight of Kentucky, and Porter of Georgetown.

Martin of Auburn should show up well in the running high jump, having jumped 5ft. 10 1/4 in. in the Tech-Auburn meet. Van Buren, the Emory freshman, should also show up well in the javelin throw, if he enters the meet. During the state track meet, he threw the javelin 142ft. 2in.

All dash records, as well as the time made in the 880-yard run, are not likely to be either broken or equalled during the meet. The present track and field records follow:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Nelson, Vanderbilt. Time—14.5s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by Jenkins, Louisiana State. Time—21s. (around turn).
440-Yard Dash—Won by Jenkins, Louisiana State. Time—48s.
880-Yard Run—Won by Scott, Mississippi. Time—1m. 55s.
One-Mile Run—Won by Garner, Vanderbilt. Time—4m. 35s.
120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Burris, Louisiana State. Time—15s.
220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Anderson, Vanderbilt; Winfield, Mississippi, second. Time—26s.
Running High Jump—Won by Robinson, Technology. Height—5ft. 11 1/4 in.
Running Broad Jump—Won by Rigbee, Mississippi. Distance—27ft. 6in.
Pole Vault—Won by Parker, Mississippi; Thorogson, Louisiana State, second. Height—11ft. 8 1/2 in.
Shot Put—Won by Reid, Louisiana State. Distance—41ft. 8in.
Discus Throw—Won by Rice, Louisiana State. Distance—127ft. 5in.
Javelin Throw—Won by Vanderbilt, 1919. Time—3m. 24s.

WASHINGTON VICTOR
IN DUAL TRACK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Washington University won its second dual meet of the year Saturday afternoon by defeating Drake University, 69 to 58 points. Eugene Auer '22 surprised the Missouri Valley Conference by defeating Howard Drew, Drake's famous dash man and holder of world's records, in the 100 and 220-yard dashes in the century run. Auer's time being 19:2.5s. Auer got away to a splendid start, lost his lead by a step at the 50-yard mark, made up the lost distance at the 75-yard mark, and reached the tape first. Drew, however, won easily in the 220-yard dash, with his team mate, Charles Howard '21, taking second place.

R. W. Kremer '21 took the discus for the Red and Green with a cast of 128 ft. 6 in., 18 in. less than his record in the National Amateur Athletic Union games last fall, and but 1/2 in. under the best mark ever made in the Missouri conference. G. H. Berger '21, centerfielder on the Washington University nine, changed uniforms at the close of the ball game preceding the track meet to win first in the high and low hurdles and lead-off in the 880-yard relay. P. G. Marsh '20 of Washington, with first in the pole vault and high jump and second in the high hurdles, was high man of the meet, with 13 points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Eugene Auer, Washington; Howard Drew, Drake, second. Time—19:2.5s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by Howard Drew, Drake; C. P. Howard, Drake, second; Time—39:5s.

Drake, Washington, third. Time—24:5s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by Jacks, Washington; Lindell, Drake, second; Long, Drake, third. Time—53:5s.
880-Yard Dash—Won by Payser, Williams, Washington, third. Time—2m. 7:5s.
One-Mile Run—Won by Cresap, Drake; Williams, Washington, second; Evers, Washington, third. Time—5m. 1:5s.
Two-Mile Run—Won by Cresap, Drake; Williams, Washington, second; Williams, Washington, third. Time—12:35s.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Berger, Washington; Marsh, Washington, second; Ernst, Drake, third. Time—18:5s.
220-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Berger, Washington; Shawver, Drake, second; Ernst, Drake, third. Time—27s.
One-Mile Relay—Won by Washington University; Drake University, second. Time—3m. 38s.
Half-Mile Relay—Won by Drake University; Washington University, second. Time—1m. 36:5s.
Running High Jump—Won by Marsh, Washington, height—68in.; Ebert, Drake, and Wolfe, Washington, tied for second.
Running Broad Jump—Won by Jacks, Washington, distance—20ft. 4in.; Bloss, Washington, second; Mayerboth, Drake, third.
Pole Vault—Won by Marsh, Washington, distance—20ft. 4in.; Bloss, Washington, second; Broadley, Drake, third.
Shot Put—Won by Ebert, Drake, distance—10ft. 5in.; Kremer, Washington, second; Lippert, Washington, third.

Drake, Washington, third. Time—24:5s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by Jacks, Washington; Lindell, Drake, second; Long, Drake, third. Time—53:5s.
880-Yard Dash—Won by Payser, Williams, Washington, third. Time—2m. 7:5s.
One-Mile Run—Won by Cresap, Drake; Williams, Washington, second; Evers, Washington, third. Time—5m. 1:5s.
Two-Mile Run—Won by Cresap, Drake; Williams, Washington, second; Williams, Washington, third. Time—12:35s.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Berger, Washington; Marsh, Washington, second; Ernst, Drake, third. Time—18:5s.
220-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Berger, Washington; Shawver, Drake, second; Ernst, Drake, third. Time—27s.
One-Mile Relay—Won by Washington University; Drake University, second. Time—3m. 38s.
Half-Mile Relay—Won by Drake University; Washington University, second. Time—1m. 36:5s.
Running High Jump—Won by Marsh, Washington, height—68in.; Ebert, Drake, and Wolfe, Washington, tied for second.
Running Broad Jump—Won by Jacks, Washington, distance—20ft. 4in.; Bloss, Washington, second; Mayerboth, Drake, third.
Pole Vault—Won by Marsh, Washington, distance—20ft. 4in.; Bloss, Washington, second; Broadley, Drake, third.
Shot Put—Won by Ebert, Drake, distance—10ft. 5in.; Kremer, Washington, second; Lippert, Washington, third.

PORTSMOUTH STILL
LEADS THE LEAGUE

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Portsmouth	22	11	.68 24 55
Crystal Palace	21	10	.68 24 55
Watford	22	5	.80 40 41
Cardiff City	15	6	.65 40 41
Plymouth Argyle	17	10	.59 44 26
Queens Park R.	17	9	.65 43 43
Reading	14	13	.52 43 41
Southampton	16	8	.68 40 41
Norwich City	15	9	.63 50 39
Luton Town	15	9	.63 50 39
Brentford	14	10	.58 48 41
Southend United	11	16	.40 48 41
Swindon Town	14	9	.61 48 41
Sheff. Wed.	13	10	.56 48 41
Brighton and Hove	13	8	.61 48 41
Bristol Rovers	11	10	.52 48 41
Newport County	12	6	.68 44 26
Merrithy Town	9	11	.45 48 41
Exeter City	9	10	.47 48 41
Northampton	9	9	.50 48 41
Gillingham	8	6	.57 47 27

LONDON, England—As a result of the matches played on April 10, there was no change in the position of the leading clubs of the Southern League, although Portsmouth may be said to have strengthened its position at the head of affairs by gaining a point at the expense of Queen's Park Rangers, whereas its nearest rivals, Crystal Palace, went down before the City team at Exeter. The feature of the games, however, was the large score piled up by Southampton, who, entertaining Merthyr Town at the Dell, scored no fewer than eight times to the opponents' one. The score, 8-1, indicates, the visitors were outplayed from beginning to end, and the greatest amount of praise is due to Jones and Campbell, who played excellently for the home side at center-forward and center-half respectively, and scored two goals each. Jones, particularly, has improved wonderfully this season.

Portsmouth, the leaders, were decidedly fortunate in getting away from Park Royal with a share of the spoils, because, on the run of the play, the Rangers were distinctly the better team, and would undoubtedly have won had it not been for the fine display put up by E. Robson in goal for Portsmouth. Crystal Palace, who were at full strength, have only themselves to thank for their defeat at Exeter. The opportunities they missed were legion, and their goal-keeping forward, E. Smith, who is appearing after an enforced absence, was especially to blame in this respect. He scored his usual goal, but failed to turn a penalty kick to account, shooting straight at the goal-keeper. A draw would have been a more fitting result to this match, and the Palace's hopes of carrying off the championship are now more slender than ever. However, such a feat is still within the bounds of possibility, although it seems hardly likely that Portsmouth's position will be disturbed.

Cardiff City made amends for its previous poor showing by severely punishing Northampton to the tune of 6 goals to 1, but it can no longer be considered a serious menace to the three leading clubs. Gillingham was another meritorious victory at home, this time over Norwich City; but it has made its spurt too late, and is bound to finish at the bottom of the table. It is a plucky side, though, and showed itself far and away superior to the men from Norwich. Southend claimed the distinction of being the only "away" team to win, the long-passing game it has recently adopted proving successful against Swansea Town. Millwall had no difficulty in defeating Brighton at New Cross by 5 to 1 goals. The Seaside's own failure to take the weak team's halfbacks, who made the mistake of kicking too far forward, thus doubling the work of the forwards in front of them. The goalless game at Luton and Reading provided a great contrast. Luton and Brentford put up a very tame show and a pointless draw just about represented the merits of the play, but Reading's game with Plymouth Argyle was a very spirited affair, full of goal football. The results:

Cardiff City.....6 Northampton.....1
Exeter City.....2 Crystal Palace.....0
Gillingham.....1 Norwich City.....0
Luton.....0 Brentford.....0
Millwall.....5 Brighton and Hove.....0
Queens Park R.....1 Portsmouth.....0
Reading.....0 Plymouth Argyle.....0
Southampton.....8 Merthyr Town.....1
Swindon.....3 Newport County.....0
Southend United.....1 Swansea Town.....0
Home team.

BRITISH GOLF
SEASON STARTS

Veteran Professional Golfers of World-Wide Fame Do Well in Tournament at Worpleston

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORPLESTON, England—The first big English professional golf tournament of the year was played, April 14 and 15, at Worpleston, one of the famous group of courses concentrated about 25 miles south of London in South Surrey and North Hampshire. The occasion was the qualifying competition amongst members of the southern section of the Professional Golfers Association for the Daily Mail tournament, the final stages of which will be played on the Royal North Devon Club's course, at Westward Ho, on June 16, and 17.

There were 130 players and they included every professional who has held the open championship since 1894. The veterans whose names have become household words in golf, such as Harry Vardon, the present champion, James Braid, and J. H. Taylor, each of whom has been champion five times, acquitted themselves well; but it was shown that the chances of the oft-threatened supremacy of the younger school is increasing rather than diminishing. The only one of the former champions who failed to find a place among the 41 who qualified was J. White, but Alexander Herd, the first man to win the open championship with the rubber cored ball, just scraped into the qualifying places by a stroke.

Herbert Seymour, of Molesey Hurst, a tall and athletic player who came to the front of first-class professional last fall, headed the first day's returns with 71, a competition record for the course. He is the first professional who has learned and developed his game on Metropolitan courses, and who has accomplished anything more substantial than a "flash in the pan" performance in first-class company. Braid, who seems to have shaken off his tendency to bad putting and has recently been very good on the greens, was second with 72, and then came another of the younger school in W. B. Smith of Hayling Island. Al. Mitchell, who, starting in the afternoon, was favored by slightly better weather than had fallen to most of the "Old Guard," who had started in the morning, began none too steadily, but had a superb homeward half and finished with a 74. Harry Vardon, who also played faultless golf coming home, George Duncan and James Sherlock each took 75.

Considering the conditions under which the match was played, Edward Ray had what in the circumstances was a wonderful round of 72, which gave him an aggregate of 149 and the first place on two days' play, one round being played each day. It also entitled him to temporary possession of the "Tooting Bee" cup, the oldest trophy associated with the Professional Golfers Association. Apart from hitting a long and low straight ball through the green, where he kept a remarkably straight line, there was a delightful snap and crispness in his putting. Indeed, with wind and rain driving across the greens, his putting was wonderful. His card was as follows:

Out.....4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4—37
In.....3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 3, 4—35
Total.....72

Seymour took 10 strokes more than on the preceding day but had not the slightest trouble in qualifying. The younger school were led by W. B. Smith, who did almost as good a performance as he had on the first day, considering the much worse conditions, and retained his position of third, being beaten by the winner and Mitchell only. The last named, another inland trained golfer, had remarkable control of the ball for he kept a good life although making no attempt to hit the exceptionally low ball which is the wind cheating method favored by most of the stars, both amateur and professional. What chance Mitchell had, and it was a very good one, of leading the field, he sacrificed by a good deal of weakness on the greens. George Duncan was also a little unreliable in his putting, by no means an unusual weakness of his, but this department of the game was the most prominent feature of the play of Arnold Massey, the French player who was making his first appearance of the season in a competition in England. His iron play was not quite so certain as usual. Jean Gassiat, of Chantilly, another well known French professional, also qualified, although finishing well down the list. He was, however, a stroke ahead of Angel de la Torre, a Spanish professional who plays with a diminutive set of clubs. The latter has been on a visit to England for a few weeks, and has been displaying quite good form on some London courses.

Harry Vardon played a very steady round without doing anything really brilliant. He visited a few bunkers, but his putting was better than it has been on most occasions during the last few seasons in which professional golf has been played on a big scale. Another of the lesser professionals to finish well up the list was W. H. Horne, who has been credited with having accomplished the world's record drive and who, on different occasions, has played a series of matches wearing a mask to hide his identity. The cards of those who qualified follows:

Ray, Osney.....Out In 71
Al. Mitchell, North Foreland.....74 76 159
W. B. Smith, Hayling Island.....72 78 151
George Duncan, Hanger Hill.....75 77 152
Harry Vardon, South Herts.....75 77 152
Bert Seymour, Molesey Hurst.....71 81 152
W. H. Horne, late Durban S.A.....77 78 153
James Braid, Walton Heath.....72 81 153
Fred Leach, Northwood.....77 78 153
Arnold Massey, Nettle.....77 78 155
James Sherlock, Stoke Poges.....75 80 155
C. Gray, Beckenham.....76 80 156
W. L. Ritchie, Worpleston.....79 77 156
R. G. Wilson, Cranham Hurst.....80 80 160
F. C. Jolly, Foxgrove.....80 77 157
E. Bannister, Sandy Lodge.....78 80 158
P. G. Wyatt, Arkley.....79 79 158
P. Johns, Purley Downs.....78 81 158
Al. G. Lowe, Banstead Downs.....81 78 159
J. H. Taylor, Mid Surrey.....81 78 159
J. Bradbeer, Porters Park.....80 79 159
J. C. Ockendon, Raynes Park.....77 82 159
R. G. Wilson, Cranham Hurst.....80 80 160
J. B. Batley, London Flying Club.....81 79 160
C. H. Kennett, Reigate.....79 81 160
Jean Gassiat, Chantilly.....82 78 161
A. C. Kirby, Ashford Manor.....81 77 161
C. Watell, Verulam.....81 77 161
Angel de la Torre, Madrid.....82 79 161
Josh Taylor, Sudbury.....78 83 161
A. S. Tingey, South Bedes.....79 83 162
W. M. Watt, R. A. C. Epsom.....82 80 162
Alec Herd, Coombe Hill.....80 82 162
E. Jones, Chislehurst.....83 79 162
A. G. Bellworthy, West Herts.....81 82 163
W. M. Watt, R. A. C. Epsom.....82 80 162
W. G. Oke, Honor Oak.....84 79 162
F. Collett, Chertsey.....81 82 163
P. G. Jewell, North Middlesex.....78 85 163
S. Gurd, Nevill.....82 81 163
P. Ball, Langley Park.....81 82 163

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Ray, Osney.....Out In 71
Al. Mitchell, North Foreland.....74 76 159
W. B. Smith, Hayling Island.....72 78 151
George Duncan, Hanger Hill.....75 77 152
Harry Vardon, South Herts.....75 77 152
Bert Seymour, Molesey Hurst.....71 81 152
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Fred Leach, Northwood.....77 78 153
Arnold Massey, Nettle.....77 78 155
James Sherlock, Stoke Poges.....75 80 155
C. Gray, Beckenham.....76 80 156
W. L. Ritchie, Worpleston.....79 77 156
R. G. Wilson, Cranham Hurst.....80 80 160
F. C. Jolly, Foxgrove.....80 77 157
E. Bannister, Sandy Lodge.....78 80 158
P. G. Wyatt, Arkley.....79 79 158
P. Johns, Purley Downs.....78 81 158
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J. B. Batley, London Flying Club.....81 79 160
C. H. Kennett, Reigate.....79 81 160
Jean Gassiat, Chantilly.....82 78 161
A. C. Kirby, Ashford Manor.....81 77 161
C. Watell, Verulam.....81 77 161
Angel de la Torre, Madrid.....82 79 161
Josh Taylor, Sudbury.....78 83 161
A. S. Tingey, South Bedes.....79 83 162
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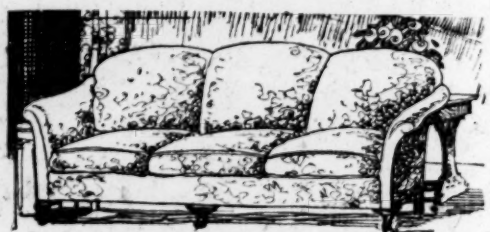
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, May 10th, 1920.

SINCE reading Miss Zane Gale's "Miss Lulu Bett" I have been rather impatient with other forms of fiction. Superfluous, decorations, nature padding do not exist in this uncommon book. I know not which to admire the more—the terse style or the vivid characterization. The characters are not described—they speak, they act, and it is written with a concentration that I, an old hand at writing, rejoice to study. I do not even resent Miss Gale's chief mannerism—continually ending a paragraph with a brief staccato sentence. If I were asked to name a story, entirely American in subject and method, entirely uninfluenced by Europe I should at once cite "Miss Lulu Bett." Place: a small western town; subject: the adventures of daily life; treatment: insight, humor and a rigorous deletion of unessentials.

A BOOK like this is not "written off at white heat because I had to." It is a work of art pondered over and pruned into perfection. So I was not surprised to learn that this is not a first book. Indeed, Miss Gale is the author of at least nine volumes, and she has done work for the New York World, and for Milwaukee papers. She was born at Portage, Wisconsin, and she still lives there. It may be as well to inform the roving eye that Zane Gale and Zane Grey are not the same person. Life has become more difficult since simple Christian names, like James and Jane, went out of fashion. But Zane and Zane have certainly "arrived." I am told that Zane Grey's spirited and appealing "The Man of The Forest" is now a 200,000 book.

AMERICAN literature is being well, and deservedly well, noticed. The London Nation has lately published an "American Literary Supplement" possibly due to Mr. Massingham's recent visit to the United States. Mr. Padraic Colum leads off with 4 1/2 columns on "Recent American Poetry." His conclusion is that the only poets "whose banners wave over the field" are Frost, Masters, Sandburg, Lindsay, Robinson, and Amy Lowell. Mr. J. E. Spingarn has 3 1/2 columns on "American Criticism Today"; Mr. Morris R. Cohen 3 1/2 columns on "Philosophy in America"; Mr. Francis Hackett 3 columns on "The Recent American Novel"; his opinion is that "the possibilities of the American novel are still practically untouched." I wonder if F. H. has read "This Side of Paradise" and "Miss Lulu Bett." Finally Mr. H. L. Mencken has 2 1/2 columns on "The Literary Capital of the United States." He plumps for Chicago.

BUT New York has her Hall of Fame, and she will keep it, even if she continues to unaccountably, amazingly, to omit Walt Whitman. I have been studying a list of those enthroned in the Hall of Fame. There are 14 authors—Emerson, Longfellow, Irving, Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier, Bancroft, Bryant, Cooper, Holmes, Melville, Poe, Parkman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Painters, Musicians, Sculptors and Actors are represented by Gilbert Stuart and Charlotte Cushman. Rather meagre. There should be a happy mean between the abundance of Westminster Abbey and the scarcity of the Hall of Fame colonnades of New York University. The Hall of Fame was founded in 1900. The coming election will be the fifth.

MAY I draw attention to the article by Sir Philip Gibbs on "The Failure of Victory" in The New Republic of May 5. All I could say in its favor would be supererogatory in face of the fact that I bought six copies to distribute among my Republican and Democratic friends. Editors like that better than praise. Another vital article is that in The Dial on the war-poet James Elroy Flecker by Douglas Goldring. Perhaps Flecker will be best remembered; perhaps he will slip into the anthologies with "To a Poet a Thousand Years Hence."

O friend unseen, unborn, unknown,
Student of our sweet English tongue,
Read out my words at night, alone:
I was a poet. I was young.

Since I can never see your face,
And never shake you by the hand,
I send my soul through time and space,
To greet you. You will understand.

CURIOUS it is how certain poems touch the public imagination with fire or solace. For years hardly a line has gone by but some one in England or America writes to a literary editor asking for the author of a poem of which the second stanza runs:

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland,
The charm of the golden rod—
Some of us call it Autumn
Others call it God.

A correspondent of The Evening Post last week wrote for the author's name. He is Prof. William Herbert Carruth of the Kansas University. The poem, of which the title is "Each in His Own Tongue," is included in a small volume of poems Professor Carruth has published. There are three more stanzas to "Each in His Own Tongue." Another poem about which people are continually writing is the Canadian boat song, "Row, Brothers, Row."

WHO would believe that one of the New York successes this season is a play the theme of which is the conquering power of love, and the foolishness of hate. Allan Langdon Martin, who wrote "Smilin' Through," has carried out his idea with insight and skill, and he was fortunate in getting such an actress as Jane Cowl to give his idea form—charming form. I am more hopeful about the stage than the cinema particularly now that

so many of the colleges have dramatic work shops. The dramatic work shop is recognized as part of the college course at Vassar.

IT SCANNED with much interest the titles of the books that were among the Vanderbilt wedding presents. I should not have selected them myself; but that is neither here nor there. Among the books presented to the happy pair were "The Life of Marie Antoinette"; the "Rubaiyat"; a history of "Versailles"; "Paul and Virginia"; and "Wedding Memories." The bindings were probably very fine. Jokers seem to have at least desisted from giving a copy of "How to Be Happy Though Married."

YALE'S favorite novel is "Lorna Doone." My favorite biscuit is "Lorna Doone." The favorite pastime of R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," was market-gardening. How evasive is man.

TO MY list of Straight Statements by Eminent Authors I have added: "Beware of the man who rises to power." —Edgar Lee Masters.

Among the books I should like to read are: "Out of My Life." By Marshal von Hindenburg.

Because now that the Militarist Beast is chained it amuses me to listen to the "Big Few" ponderously explaining that, if their country had listened to them, they and their country would never have been chained.

"Flowers in the Grass." By Maurice Hewlett.

Because it interests me occasionally to read Intellectual Poetry.

"Indiscretions of the Naval Censor." By Rear Admiral Brownrigg.

Because I suffered from the censor and am now quite willing to be convinced that he, though ruthless, was right.

DAILY LIVING

CENTURIES AGO

A History of Everyday Things in England. Part II, 1500-1799. By Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. London: Batsford, 8s. 6d. net.

In the delightful first part of this book we learned how people dressed and ate and slept in Norman and Plantagenet days; how ships and windmills were made; how soldiers fought and with what weapons; how they amused themselves from childhood upwards; all those things, in short, which the ordinary history book fails to explain. The second part aims at doing the same thing for the next three centuries and it is not too much to say that the chapter on the sixteenth century, at least, is indispensable to all grown-ups and children alike, who desire a better understanding of the period. The political history is admirably sketched through-out, and the pictures as before excellent; while every right-minded school-boy will delight in the clear and interesting account of changes in the character of Tudor ships, and will desire to copy them himself. He will learn how a galley was worked; how and why the quarter-deck was evolved; how Charles I and his sons improved the navy; and how—to go on still further—the Royal George was built and manned. The architectural sections are as good as ever, and the dresses as gorgeous; and the evolution of the coach and the evolution of the other things than children. The working of a turnspit, too, and the arrangements for cooking will be new to many people; and if the account of masques and morris dancers is hardly original, we cannot complain of that.

But even in the chapter on the sixteenth century, which is decidedly the best, we find curious omissions. Nothing is said of books and ballads, nothing of the ever-increasing influence of literature, and of its ever-widening range. Yet these are of at least as much importance as the grammar schools which are briefly described; and when we come to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the omissions are more serious still. As a picture of the eighteenth century this book is woefully imperfect; as a picture of seventeenth century life, it is interesting but incomplete; for sixteenth century life, with the exception of literature other than the drama, it is indispensable. Let us hope that in a second edition the book may be enlarged upon the lines suggested here, for though one must admit that the infinitely greater mass of eighteenth century material makes selection difficult, the difficulty must be faced if we are to have a picture of earlier periods so admirably supplied, full and comprehensive picture of English daily life.

ENGLISH BOOKSHOP IN CHRISTIANIA

A large bookshop has been opened in Christiania exclusively for the sale of English literature. The manager is Mr. Sverre Mortensen; and the venture is being supported financially by a large number of influential men. Mr. Mortensen visited England last autumn in order to gain the cooperation of the leading English publishing firms in his scheme. The success of his visit may be surmised from the fact that the Oxford and Cambridge University presses and the Medici Society are among those who have agreed to cooperate with him. Up to the present practically the only foreign books available in Norway dealing with natural science and classic literature are German, and it is to counterbalance this state of affairs and to show the Norwegians that Germany is not the only European nation providing educational facilities, that the present movement has been started. Such a venture will assuredly prove a success, and should do much to develop and foster the friendly feeling that already exists between Great Britain and Norway.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Kosovo: Heroic Songs of the Serbs. Translated from the original by Helen Rootham. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 4s. 6d.

Serbian poetry of epic character is a thing apart. An eminent critic of the Homeric poems has said that the development of the oral songs or ballads of a country is a process which in the nature of things can seldom be observed. But this is just what is going on in Serbian villages and towns at the present day. Folk ballads are being sung that set forth, for instance, the heroic deeds of the Balkan War of 1912-13, while others record the gallant, the terrible retreat of the Serbian Army through Albania two years later, when the Allies came too late to assist it against the combined forces, Bulgaria and the central powers. But perhaps the general acceptance of verse, as a means of conveying contemporary events to the Serbians, is best illustrated by the record of a certain traveler who, during the winter of 1917-18, heard a member of the National Assembly recite to numerous audiences outside the walls of the Legislature those very debates in which the poet had taken part. It was in blank verse that the peasant, Anta Neshich by name, explained to eager listeners the budget, as well as a measure for introducing a fresh monetary system into Serbia.

What imagination is bold enough to picture a legislator at Westminster, or in Washington, conveying the news of some financial bill to crowds outside the legislative buildings in this or any other meter?

But if the peasant folk crowd willingly to listen to ballads about contemporary events, it may be imagined with what riveted attention they sit round one who sings to them of Kosovo, on which was decided the battle that gave to the Turks their supremacy over Serbia for nearly five hundred years. Like the Song of Roland, it is a story of defeat. Yet in the hearts of the Serbians the day when all their chivalry was swept away has been transmuted into an assurance of victory, and it is their poets who have effected this alchemy. On the eve of battle, the king had to make his choice, so runs the legend, after receiving a divine message.

Tzar Lazar, thou Prince of noble lineage,
What wilt thou now choose to be thy kingdom?
Say, dost thou desire an earthly kingdom?
Or dost thou prefer an heavenly kingdom?

And the king chose that kingdom which shall endure forever. Now that Serbian nationality has been achieved on a scale which, from the material point of view, is so ample, the critic may well ask himself whether her poetic fecundity is likely to continue unimpaired.

If it does so, and if her overflowing springs of epic verse remain uncontaminated by these present successes, the future of the Jugo-Slav kingdom may be all that its well-wishers desire.

II

The ballads translated in this little volume have an importance out of all proportion to their length. They present the battle of Kosovo, not in the form of a continuous epic narrative, but by approaching it from different angles. First there is the picture of Tzar Lazar choosing the heavenly kingdom, with the sequel of his death by Vuk Brankovich, and the final overwhelming of the Serbs. Then, in the form of a dramatic monologue, seven and seventy thousand chosen warriors by the Turkish armies. At the end of this ballad appears the remarkable couplet:

All was done with honor, all was holy,
God's will was fulfilled upon Kosovo.

Then comes the touching incident of the Tzaritsa, pleading before the battle that one, at least, of her nine dear brothers may remain at her side. But Boshko Juzovitch, whom she chooses, declines to stay behind, as also does her other brother Voin to whom she makes a last appeal; finally she is left lying senseless on the cold hard roadway under the charge of the Tzar's faithful servant, Goluban. To her slender tower next day fly two ravens who give another short account of Kosovo, dwelling especially upon the mighty deeds of Boshko; how the battle raged around him, and how he "threw the Turks into disorder as the falcon strikes the homing pigeons."

And so, as each ballad develops some new incident, the wide plain of Kosovo becomes the center of attraction, until the hearer is prepared to accompany thither the mother of the hero Jugovitch after the battle is over. To this end she receives the wings of a swan and the keen eyes of the falcon, but when at last she finds her nine sons, and Jug Bogdan, her father, it is not the strange surroundings of the fallen warriors that give to the ballad its main interest, but the single line, "Hard the mother's heart, and dry her eyelids."

Minor incidents lend to the narrative a reality which it might not otherwise possess. In this it resembles the Homeric stones. One such incident may be recited at greater length; it occurs in the ballad entitled, "Mustich Stefan." This good knight (vojvoda) and his servant, having started in the early morning to meet the Tzar at Kosovo, find that the battle has begun earlier than was anticipated. They are at the ford of the river Sinitza, and meet there a maiden with two empty goblets of gold and a silken cap under her arm. Mustich Stefan asks her if she has been on the field of battle, and whose cap she is taking away. The maiden replies as follows:

Health and luck be thine, oh great vojvoda!
I have not been on the field of battle,
But my mother woke me very early—
We rode early and we fought our water;
When I reached the river of Sinitza,
Lo, it was in flood, its waters turbid,
And it bore upon it a silken cap,
Turkish caps and many white silk kalpaks.

Splendid silken Serbian caps it carried,
Near the end was floating this white kalpak.
In Sinitza's waters then I waded,
And I caught and held this white silk kalpak.
For at home I have a younger brother
And I take it to him for his birthday.
I am a girl, and these white feathers please me!

Then she gives the cap to the vojvoda;
Mustich Stefan takes it, and beholding,
Knows who was the hero that has worn it—
Down his white face are the tears fast falling.

On his knee he strikes his hand in triumph,
Till the gold link of his sleeve is broken
And all torn his silken hose of scarlet.
Nothing could better show the greatness of the art with which this ballad is framed than the use made of the silken cap; a cap that to the maiden brings chiefly the thought of her brother's birthday, and of the shining eyes which he will look upon those white feathers; a cap that to Stefan means the loss of a dear friend and renowned warrior, and possibly the destruction of Serbian liberty.

All these ballads are cast in one mold as regards the form of the verse. They are in unrhymed trochaic meter, having 10 syllables in each line with a caesura at the end of the fourth syllable. In Miss Rootham's translation this form is preserved, though the caesura is sometimes wanting. To get the full measure of the effect produced, it will be useful to compare the meter with that of the Song of Roland. Fortunately there was published only last year an English translation of that epic by Mr. Scott Moncrieff (Chapman and Hall), in which the attempt was made to preserve the exact form of the French verse, each line having 10 syllables and running to a definite stop upon the tenth. So far the two meters have much in common. But while the one has the light canter of trochaic verse, the other employs the steady thud of the iambic measure.

The difference in effect is most easily perceived by comparing a few lines of each poem, and for this purpose may be selected a description of the warrior's accoutrements. In the Song of Roland is the following passage:

The Franks dismount, and dress themselves for war,
Put hauberk on, helmets and golden
Pine shields they have, and spears of length and force
Scarlet (sic) and blue and white their ensigns float.

Now contrast with this the effect of such a couplet in the lines below from Kosovo:

On the ground his clanking sabre trailing—
Silken cap with proudly waving feathers,
Many-colored mantle on his shoulders,
And around his neck a silken kerchief.

If, at the battle of Hastings, Taillefer the jongleur sang, as it is said, throwing his sword in the air and singing the Song of Roland, that iambic measure must have given a grimness and certainty to the resolve of the hosts behind him, an inflexibility which would have been wanting, had the light trochaic meter sounded in their ears.

Or the other hand, the Serbians have been famed for the impetuosity of their attack. The manner in which they finally swept away everything before them in the late war, pursuing the Bulgarians with almost incredible swiftness, is fresh in the memory of all who followed the campaign. Even in the battle of Kosovo, though far outnumbered by the Turks, they fell upon the enemy with great dash, and the fanatical Muhammadans gave way in many places. It was only when, at the critical moment, Turkish reinforcements arrived, that their attack was changed into a defense which became more and more hopeless as time went on. According to a preface to this volume by Mr. Sanko Lavrin, the treachery ascribed to Vuk Brankovich is not an historically ascertained fact. This, however, is not the point at issue. To those who are concerned with metrical form, the correspondence between national characteristics and the mold of national epic verse is a matter of great interest. Serb and Norman each chose the meter that suited his needs and temperament.

AN ARTLESS AND PLEASANT VOLUME

Recollections of Lady Georgiana Peel. Compiled by her daughter, Ethel Peel. London: John Lane, 18s.

The present reviewer has had the good fortune as a child to live with those whose memories, like those of Lady Georgiana Peel, went back to an earlier world. The head of the house was born in the year of Austerlitz, and remembered the laurel-wreathed coaches driving into Dorsetshire to bring the news of Waterloo; his favorite quotations were from Byron and Keats; and his friends, Sam Warren of "Ten Thousand a Year," and Judge Halliburton, known familiarly as Sam Slick; his favorite stories centered round them and the Duke of Wellington. The writer heard vivid memories of the Irish Famine, the Mutiny and the Crimea, of Brougham, Palmerston, and Lord John Russell; of contemporary politics, of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, none whatever—perhaps the current newspaper—was not discussed in front of children.

All who have shared the same experience, or whose own memories go back to the first half of the nineteenth century, will find, like the writer, much to enjoy in Lady Georgiana's reminiscences; for others they will have something of the joy of recent history—the discovery that those far-away figures, our grandfathers' time were, after all, as human as Boswell, if perhaps not so amusing. The elder daughter of Lord John Russell by his first wife, a widow with two children, Lady Georgiana was born in 1826, and her aunt's position as Maid of Honor to Queen

Victoria brought her much into contact with the Court. Her mother's passing away in 1839 led to a most fortunate remarriage a year or two later; no happier family ever existed, and the childish games and memories of early years are delightfully described. The variant of the familiar children's counting game, printed on p. 29, ending:

One, two, three,
Out goes she,
With a rotten, dotted, dirty dishcloth,
OUT spells out.

is probably a politer modern version of that which the reviewer knew as a child; it ended:

With a rotten, dotted, dirty dishcloth,
OUT spells out.

nor has it apparently been printed, though it bears its antiquity upon its face. To Lord John's political wisdom his daughter bears witness as she does to his literary tastes, which were simple; he swallowed the pathos of Dickens with avidity, and frequently invited the novelist to dinner, when he once shocked his young observer by appearing in "a pink shirt-front embroidered with white." Thackeray came sometimes, and when the Russells stayed at Bowood, Tom Moore would sing and play his Irish melodies until overcome by the pathos of his own words, when "he would break off, lean his head down on the piano, and sob." Macaulay was a frequent visitor to the Russells, for Lord John was a devout member of the Holland House circle, and the best story in the book relates how Sydney Smith, wearied with "the talk-mill's" holding forth, once said to him very gravely toward the end of dinner, "Macaulay, when I'm dead, you'll be sorry you never heard me talk."

After a youth passed in pleasant places, in London, Richmond, Scotland, Ireland and Vienna, and a special visit to Oxford, where she met Jowett and other famous men, Lady Georgiana married Archibald Peel, the fifth and youngest son of General Peel of Marble Hill, near Twickenham, that historic mansion with its memories of Pope, Swift, and Jeanie Deans; an attractive young man of sporting and, in a mild way, literary tastes, who was devoted to Edward Lear, a delightful moral tale by whom, too long for quotation, is given on pp. 252-3. Peel had already traveled in North and South America, stayed a year in Cuba, when he proposed to his future wife at a dance given by Lady Waldegrave in the historic rooms of Strawberry Hill. The marriage was an entirely happy one, and the home in Wales, where they entertained Tennyson, Woolner, and Gladstone, was a joy to Lady Georgiana until they left it for Hertfordshire, and gave up "the worry of farming" in 1891.

There is a beautiful picture of Lady John Russell at Pembroke Lodge, surrounded by friends old and new, "loving her books and her pianoforte next to her fellow creatures." Something of the same joy in life, of the same readiness to find new pleasures, may be traced in her step-daughter, who records that she first saw and drove in a motor car in 1900, with "a feeling of safety which in a horse-drawn carriage I have never felt," and records her delight in the doings of her grandchildren with a freshness which is pleasant to think on. It would be unfair to judge this artless volume as literature, but we can be grateful for many pleasant pictures of the past, and realize that there were great men and great causes before our own Agamemnons.

GIBBON AND SYLVANUS URBAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not everyone who takes our old friend Sylvanus Urban for guide, philosopher and friend on every imaginable object who realizes that the first suggestion of a reprint of the more important articles came from no less a person than Gibbon. Apart from indexes of plates and entries, two series of complete novels, and other useful guides through the labyrinth of miscellaneous information in The Gentleman's Magazine, there have been two such attempts, the one "A Selection of Curious Articles from The Gentleman's Magazine," published in 1811, the other the well-known and most useful series edited by Sir Laing, both attempts to carry out the original proposal of the historian, which is contained in the issue for January, 1794. Gibbon, whose letter is dated Lausanne, February 24, 1792, begins by saying that the issue for August, 1788, containing a "very curious and civil account of the Gibbon family," has only just reached him, and begs for the name of the author from "the last, or one of the last, of the learned Printers in Europe," as he would greatly like "to correspond directly with a gentleman to whom I am already obliged." He continues: "I am tempted to embrace this opportunity of suggesting to you the ideas of a work, which must be surely well received by the public, and would rather tend to benefit than to injure the proprietors of the Gentleman's Magazine. That voluminous series of more than three score years now contains a great number of literary, historical, and miscellaneous articles of real value: they are at present buried in a heap of temporary rubbish; but, if properly chosen and classified, they might give great advantage in a new publication of a moderate size."

Few editors can have received a more flattering tribute to the permanent importance of their publications. As Thackeray said long ago, "There is no gaining the name of being great judge. To have your name mentioned by Gibbon, is like having it written on the dome of St. Paul's, Pilgrims from all the world admire and behold it."

OUR POETS

Sara Teasdale

To read the fragile stanzas of Sara Teasdale, of St. Louis, Missouri, is pleasantly, though mildly, to marvel at the endless combinations of simple words that are still possible to verse. After all, there can be novelty without a resort to the strange formless forms of one kind of modernity. Wistfulness is indeed an old story; but when it is lyrically presented even yet none more afresh. It illustrates how inexhaustible is the opportunity for expression, in spite of all the hordes of lyrics already on the library shelves.

One of her songs, in a volume published by the Macmillan Company, has, for instance, this stanza:

If anyone asks, say it was forgotten
Long and long ago,
As a flower, as a fire, as a hushed foot-fall

In a long forgotten snow.
In that, there is not a single novel word nor a single novel figure; yet the effect of the whole is fresh in its simplicity of feeling. Though many a previous versifier has used the same devices of repetition, the skill with which they are used here certainly justifies the new attempt.

There is, however, a remarkable sameness of tone to all of Sara Teasdale's verses. Compare the lines just quoted with a quatrain in the sequence called "Sea Sand" which recently appeared in "The Bookman":

On days of fire and sun
Somehow a central burning,
Slow days go one by one,
But you have no returning.

Slowness, loneliness, what is forgotten and what has no returning, all this is in the same mood, which the writer can evidently experience and represent whenever she wishes. It is the same mood, the same "fire," that we find in her well-known couplets on the war:

There will come soft rains and the smell of the ground,
And swallows calling with their shimmering sound;
And frogs in the pools singing at night,
And wild-plum trees in tremulous white;
Robins will wear their feathery fire
Whistling their whims on a low fence-wire;
And not one will know of the war, not one
Will care at last when it is done.

This putting of words together into couplets seems so simple that almost anyone might be tempted, by these successful bits, to try the same thing. Indeed the many are trying it. Now-days almost the whole world feels inspired to turn out poetry. If, however, most of those who are thus tempted would but compare their efforts with even such lines as these of Sara Teasdale, they might learn something of the difference between real verse and banality. Her lines have a quiet delicacy of feeling that seems to represent a great reserve force. That is why they are so pleasantly worth while.

Yet, for all her sincerity and grace, her work is, after all, slight. It would be hard to pick out anything of hers so far that one could think of as particularly important, even in the slender line of American poetry. So she has yet to use her talent in some really large way. Until she does, she can be considered decidedly promising but hardly an "arrived" poet of the new world. It will be interesting to see if she can go on to a great success, without making use of the freak devices of utterly untrammelled versification. At any rate, it is refreshing for the average reader to turn to her work from that of Amy Lowell or Carl Sandburg. She arouses no revulsion of feeling; except occasionally a wish that she might be happier in her way of looking at things, a bit less regretful and more satisfied. But, alas, satisfaction has all too seldom been supposed to make for good poetry. It is for someone to prove that true satisfaction is not necessarily mere complacency.

WORDS

Stevenson once compared words to blocks in the nursery, "this one a pillar, that a pediment, a third a window or a vase," and then went on to say, "It is with blocks of just arbitrary size and figure that the literary architect is condemned to design the palace of his art." We stand in awe of the musical composer when he grasps fugitive and intangible notes from the air and by joining them together in certain sequence produces a symphony. We recognize without question the skill of the sculptor when he takes a block of cold marble or a mass of plastic clay, and out of this unresponsive material produces a work of art which thrills our intellectual understanding. The same is true when we stand in an artist's studio and watch him combine his crude colors on a blank canvas into a portrait which lives and breathes. Yet we do not always stop to think that a literary artist starts with even cruder materials in using those blocks called words, for he has nothing but the genius which within him lies to guide him in so combining these blocks as to produce laughter or tears, passion or emotion.

And herein also lies the great danger. As in the nursery, any child can play with these blocks and produce structures, such as they are, so anyone can play with these blocks called words and produce sentences which run into paragraphs, and paragraphs which run into books, without forming any literary structure. No musician would attempt to join together for public presentation the fugitive notes which he can command without familiarizing himself with all those elements of harmony and technique which his art requires; no artist would mutilate the block of marble

with his chisel or deface the canvas with his brush until he felt himself a master of the art which he served. Words, however, are so common a part of our everyday life that if we can join them together in such a way that they produce rhymes (and sometimes, as in verse libre, there is not even the restricting element of rhyme), we think we are poets; if we can place the blocks in such a way that they seem to us to tell a story we think that we are novelists, and if a publisher can be beguiled into publishing our block combinations we feel that we are authors. But Stevenson would tell you that your block building is valueless unless in your combinations you can form a pattern which is acceptable to the world. This pattern should be a picture, just as truly as is the artist's. It should represent the message to mankind, just so truly as the musician's symphony; it should be able to stand the gaze of posterity just so permanently as the sculptor's statue.

When, then, we take these blocks in hand and begin to play with them we must ask ourselves first of all whether we have a pattern to work in our block building which is of interest to any save ourselves, and with this point once determined the second vital question is, Have we sufficient practice and skill in block building to evolve the pattern we have set ourselves to weave. If either question be answered negatively (and to ourselves we must be true), then we should continue playing with our blocks, provided the fancy still holds us; but the play should be confined to the nursery instead of taken out into the market place.

A BOOK FOR CHESS LOVERS

My Chess Career: By J. R. Capablanca. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. 32, 50c.

"My Chess Career" is essentially a book for chess lovers. The ordinary member of the reading public, in search of some account of a remarkable man, will find it, it is true, but so interspersed with diagrams and tables and, to him, cabalistic signs that he will be in grave danger of missing it, unless he is an adept in the doubtful art of skipping. But, to the chess lover, "My Chess Career" will be a precious volume. Its every page will recall great events in the chess world, during the past 15 years, and will take him behind the scenes in many a well remembered struggle, the match with Marshall, in 1909, the San Sebastian tournament, in 1911, and so on, down to Capablanca's great triumph at Hastings last year.

It is all told in a curiously original style which disarms criticism by its entire lack of false modesty. "I had a fine judgment," Capablanca writes of one of his first triumphs, his match with Marshall, "as to whether a given position was won or lost, and was able to defend a difficult position as few players could." But then this simple, almost impersonal confidence in his ability is clearly characteristic of the man, as it was characteristic of the boy, the very small boy of five, who stole, one day, into his father's private office in Habana, and found him engaged in a game of chess with a friend. "I had never seen a game of chess before," Capablanca continues, "the pieces interested me, and I went the next day to see them play again. The third day, as I looked on, my father, a very poor beginner, moved a knight from a white square to another white square. His opponent, apparently not a better player, did not notice it. My father won, and I proceeded to call him a cheat and to laugh. After a little wrangle, during which I was nearly put out of the room, I showed my father what he had done. He asked me how and what I knew about chess? I answered that I could beat him; he said that was impossible, considering that I could not even set the pieces correctly. We tried conclusions, and I won."

That was the beginning of it, and Capablanca has been winning, almost uninterruptedly, ever since. Not the least interesting part of the book, as Mr. du Mont well remarks in the preface, will be found in the notes on the games.

Napoleon
A Play
By HERBERT TRENCH
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THE HOME FORUM

No Insurmountable Difficulties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE difference between religions is that one religion has a more spiritual basis and tendency than the other; and the religion nearest right is that one." ("Christian Healing," page 1.) In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says also (page 99): "Christian Science teaches only that which is spiritual and divine, and not human."

All religions have great fundamental truths in common, all travel along a common path before diverging, and the more spiritual ones will travel some of the more important parts of the way, side by side. There are natures whose love of truth is so great that though following a less spiritual religion they get near to Principle.

A certain sage of Japan, whose religion was not any of the recognized religions, but sprang from his own deep sincerity and love of his kind, was once confronted with the question, "How can one help starving people if there is not enough rice or money?" He replied, "There are no insurmountable difficulties." Pressed further for a remedy for this particular situation, he gave a solution which is indeed remarkable. He said such a condition would not occur if the governors of the people had looked after them properly. Therefore the governors should repent, apologize to the people and then starve themselves to death. The people, seeing this sincerity, would then blame themselves rather than the governors, they would feel that they deserved no better fate than their governors, and they would thus lose their fear of starvation. Having got free from fear, they would discover other foods than rice capable of sustaining them, such as grass-roots, which are tender and good food and none would die.

Truly there are no insurmountable difficulties, such is the teaching of Christian Science, and nothing is impossible to God.

Armed with the faith that there are no insurmountable difficulties and with that love which is willing to lay down life for friends, these men would be well equipped, and it is not difficult to believe that the supreme sacrifice, made in the spirit suggested by the sage, might easily have the effect he foresaw. One may indeed take off his shoes before such selflessness. Yet they could not, in this way, be following the course to which Principle points, seeing that their action involves emphasis of the false belief of lack and of the false belief that life is dependent on material sustenance. Principle demands always a turning away from material sense.

Material sense was arguing first that there was lack affecting a whole community, and second that this lack had power to cause death. Both these arguments needed to be refuted by spiritual sense, before a harmonious solution of the problem could be reached.

Jesus had so completely laid down his material sense of life and substance that he was able to feed the multitude. He understood perfectly the nature of substance; his was the perfect solution of the problem.

Though no one today has attained the measure of Jesus' understanding, one endowed with it as taught in Christian Science could encounter a starving population fearlessly, knowing that God has infinite resources through which to bless. By the realization of God's presence and the ever availability of His help, one's own fear could be stilled and the availability of Truth would be proved, though exactly in what way this would happen one might not be able to say; indeed one had better not attempt to say, for the moment one looks to any particular solution of a problem, in that moment one opens a door to fear and one is setting a limit to God and His action.

The Discoverer of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, has much to say about fear and more about the Love that casts out fear. In "Retrospection and Introspection" (page 61) she writes "Science saith to fear 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity, you are darkness, nothingness. You are without hope, and without God in the world.' You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for 'Perfect Love casteth out fear.' God is everywhere. 'There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard; and this voice is Truth that destroys error, and Love that casts out fear.'"

Mrs. Eddy has added greatly to our understanding of the Twenty-Third Psalm (Science and Health, page 578) by substituting the word Love for God throughout: "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want. [LOVE] maketh me to lie down in green pastures." And again "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for [LOVE] is with me; [LOVE's] rod and [LOVE's] staff they comfort me. [LOVE] prepareth a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; [LOVE] anointeth my head with oil; my cup runneth over."

Problems of supply are not always on so grand a scale as that propounded by the sage's questioner, but small or large, the method of solution is the same, and indeed it is surely just as easy for God to feed five thousand as to feed one. The infinite divine Mind is an inexhaustible source, upon which man, his spiritual idea, can freely draw, and all men may through the understanding of this fact share in the infinite abundance of spiritual good. We have difficulty with supply when we think of it as material and

when we forget the infinitude of Mind. We read in the Gospels "Unto him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." In other words, if we permit a sense of lack or limitation to remain unchecked that sense progressively manifests itself in our circumstances, while a sense of divine abundance brings harmony, either by an increase or a diminution of material possessions, according to what is needed for a perfect adjustment.

The truth is that spiritual man is the perfect child of God, there is no lack in our supply of health, vigor, intelligence, wisdom, love, or any other good thing and "nothing shall be impossible" to us.

A Motorman of Florence

From the Piazza del Duomo in Florence, the trysting place of so many commuting villagers, the focus of so many street cars and omnibuses, the tram leaves for Settignano every twenty minutes during early forenoon and late afternoon, and every hour during midday. The ride costs thirty centesimi and takes thirty-five minutes. It is a pleasant journey, and an interesting one for its glimpses of beautiful fields and hills. People perch in its narrow saddle over the Mugnone; and Florence grows grayer and more compact about its dome and towers, the higher we climb those "harmonious hills" where stands our village.

It is an interesting ride also, for the glimpses it gives, swift but vivid, of the people with whom we are for the moment living: villeggiante, operaisti, and contadini, Florentines and Settignanesi, but Tuscans all, with Tuscan wit and good humor, Tuscan ways and point of view. De Amicis has written a delightful little book of thumb-nail sketches of his traveling companions in these carrozze di tutti; as he calls the tram cars of Turin. "Non parlate al manovratore" is placarded over the motorman's head. But fortunately this interdiction of speech, while it may keep others silent, does not seem to apply to the manovratore in the least. So he talks to you, to himself, to the donkey carts and oxen drivers of the country road, to the bicyclists and busmen of the city streets and the dust-covered pedestrians of the side paths. And rarely does his talk miss point; there is always in it a touch of humor or wit, of impudence or mordant advice. It is a whole philosophy in interjection and passing comment; and exercise of the Tuscan heritage come down from the master wits of the Renaissance. It is the transmuted poetry and epigram of the days of Lorenzo.—Max Vernon in "In and Out of Florence."

Photograph (c) by Peter A. Juley, N. Y.

"The Loggers," by G. Elmer Browne

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Last Log

It is the last log of the day, and getting it upon wheels for hauling to the mill goes on apace, for the hearth in the cottage in the little grove not far away calls to quietness before the fire, a bit of reading perhaps after the evening meal, or a chat with the mother of the house. The lead horse, too, is edging toward the sheltering stable, where the hay bulges from the loft and invites to peaceful hours after the faithful work of the day.

Men and horses alike are impatient for the ending of the outdoor labor, for fog is hurdling in from the boisterous and stormy sea just beyond the low hill. Advance scuds of gray fleeciness are already overhead, proclaiming the host to follow, and exulting in their coming triumph over the bright sunshine of afternoon, when the full curtain of the fogbank shall have covered all the land like a vast umbrella, shutting out the blue of heaven.

The flying fog squadrons have touched the warm pleasantness of out of doors with the moist, salty freshness of the sea. The lead horse stamps his feet, with a quizzical look at the men, tugging at the last log. The black horse stares with undisturbed calm at the fog heralds rushing overhead and then continues his waiting for the time when he will match his sturdy power with the dragging weight of the tree trunk, all but on the wagon.

Miss Mitford

"It was a fortunate hour for me," writes James T. Fields, in his "Yesterdays with Authors," "when kind-hearted John Kenyon said, as I was leaving his hospitable door in London one summer midnight in 1847, 'You must know my friend, Miss Mitford. She lives directly on the line of your route to Oxford, and you must call with my card and make her acquaintance.' I had lately been talking with Wordsworth and Christopher North and old Samuel Rogers, but my hunger at that time to stand face to face with the distinguished persons in English literature was not satisfied. So it was during my first 'tourification' in England that I came to know Miss Mitford. The day selected for my call at her cottage door happened to be a perfect one on which to begin an acquaintance with the lady of 'Our Village.' She was then living at Three-Mile Cross, having removed there from Bertram House in 1820. The cottage where I found her was situated on the high road between Basingstoke and Reading; and the village street on which she was then living contained the public-house and several small shops near by. There was also close at hand the village pond full of ducks and geese, and I noticed several young rogues on their way to school were occupied in worrying their feathered friends. The windows of the cottage were filled with flowers, and cowslips and violets were plenti-

fully scattered about the little garden. Miss Mitford liked to have one dog, at least, at her heels, and this day her pet seemed to be constantly under foot. I remember the room into which I was shown was sanded, and a quaint old clock behind the door was marking off the hour in small but very loud pieces. The cheerful old lady called to me from the head of the stairs to come up into her sitting room. I sat down by the open window to converse with her, and it was pleasant to see how the village children, as they went by, stopped to bow and curtsy. One curly-headed urchin made bold to take off his well-worn cap, and wait to be recognized as 'little Johnny.' 'No great scholar,' said the kind-hearted old lady to me, 'but a sad rogue among our flock of geese. Only yesterday the young marauder was detected by my maid with a plump gosling stuffed half-way into his pocket!' While she was thus discoursing of Johnny's peccadilloes, the little fellow looked up with a knowing expression, and very soon caught in his cap a gingerbread dog, which the old lady threw to him from the window. 'I wish he loved his book as well as he relishes sweetcake,' sighed she, as the boy kicked up his heels and disappeared down the lane.

"Her conversation that afternoon, full of anecdote, ran on in a perpetual flow of good-humor, and I was shocked, on looking at my watch, to find that I had stayed so long, and had barely time to reach the railway-station in season to arrive at Oxford that night. We parted with the mutual determination and understanding to keep our friendship warm by correspondence, and I promised never to come to England again without finding my way to Three-Mile Cross.

"During the conversation that day, Miss Mitford had many inquiries to make concerning her American friends, Miss Catherine Sedgwick, Daniel Webster, and Dr. Channing. Her voice had a peculiar ringing sweetness in it, ringing out sometimes like a beautiful chime of silver bells; and when she told a comic story, hitting off some one of her acquaintances, she joined in with the laugh at the end with great heartiness and naiveté. When listening to anything that interested her, she had a way of coming into the narrative with 'Dear me, dear me, dear me,' three times repeated, which it was very pleasant to hear.

"She was always cheerful, and her talk is delightful to remember. From girlhood she had known and had been intimate with most of the prominent writers of her time, and her observations and reminiscences were so shrewd and pertinent that I have scarcely known her equal."

Sunset Winds

For they say 'tis but the sunset winds that wander through the heather. Rustle all the meadow-grass and bend the dewy fern;
They say 'tis but the winds that bow the reeds in prayer together.
And fill the shaken pools with fire along the shadowy burn.
—Alfred Noyes.

April Rain

Come, gentle spring; ethereal mildness, come:
And from the bosom of your dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.
O Hertford, fitted or to shine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plain.
With innocence and meditation joined
In soft assemblage, listen to my song,
Which thy own season paints; when Nature all
Is blooming and benevolent, like thee.
And see where early winter passes off,
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts:
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill.
The shattered forest, and the ravished vale;
While softer gales succeed—at whose kind touch,
Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost,
The mountains lift their green heads to the sky.

"Tis silence all.
And pleasing expectation. Herds and flocks
Drop the dry sprig, and mute-implore, ing, eye
The fallen verdure. Hushed in short suspense,
The plump people streak their wings with oil,
To throw the lucid moisture trickling off;
And wait the approaching sign to strike at once.
Into the general choir. Even mountains, vales
And forests seem, impatient, to demand
Thy promised sweetness. Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,
And looking lively gratitude. At last
The clouds consign their treasures to the fields
And softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the freshened world.
—James Thomson.

Virgil Writes of Bees

First of all a home must be sought for bees, and a post where neither winds may have entry—for winds hinder them from carrying their forage home—nor sheep and butting kids tread down the flowers, or the straying heifer brush the dew from the meadow and trample the springing grass. . . . But let clear springs be nigh, and ponds green with moss, and a thread of rill flowing through the grass; and let a palm or tall wild-olive overshadow the entrance, that when the new kings shall lead forth their earliest swarms in the sweet springtime. . . . the bordering bank may woo them to cool retreat, and the tree meet and stay them in her leafy shelter. Amid the water, whether it stagnate or run, cast large stone and willow-branches cross-wise, that they

may have many a bridge to stand on and spread their wings to the summer sun if haply a shower overtake them or a gust of wind plunge them in the watery realm. All around green cassia and far-fragrant wild thyme and wealth of heavy-scented savory should bloom, and violet buds drink the channelled spring. Let thy hives moreover, have narrow doorways. . . . For the rest, when the golden sun has driven winter routed underground and flung wide the sky in summer light, forthwith they range over lawn and wood, and harvest the shining blossoms and sip lightly of the streams; then . . . they nurture their brood in the nest, then deftly forge the fresh wax and mould the clammy honey. Then, as looking up thou seest their armies swarming skyward from the hives and floating throughout the clear summer air, and wonderest at their dim cloud trailing in the wind, mark! ever they steer for sweet water and leafy shelter. . . . From the Georgics of Virgil, translated by J. W. Mackail.

A Bit of Galway

"I travelled Ireland," said some one, "and after all, there's great heart in the County of Cork!" and I am faithful to my own county; but there is a special magic in Galway. In its people and in its scenery, and for me, Ross, and its lake and its woods, is Galway. The beauty of Ross is past praising. I think of it as I saw it first, on a pensive evening of early spring, still and gray, with a yellow spear head of light low in the west. Still and gray was the lake, too, with the brown mountain, Croagh-Keenan, and the gray sky, with that spear thrust of yellow light in it, lying deep in the wide, quiet water, that was furrowed now and then with the flapping rush of a coot, or streaked with the meditative drift of a wild duck; farther back came the tall battalions of reeds, thronging in pale multitudes back to the shadowy woods; and for foreground, the beautiful, broken line of the shore, with huge boulders of limestone scattered on it, making black blot in the pearl-gray of the shallows.

On higher ground above the lake stands the old house, tall and severe, a sentinel that keeps several eyes, all of them intimidating, on all around it. The woods of Annagh, of Bullavawn, of Cluinamurney, trail down to the lake side, with spaces of grass, and spaces of hazel, and spaces of bog among them. I have called the limestone boulders blots, but that was on an evening in February; and if you were to see them on a bright spring morning, as they lie among primroses at the lip of the lake, you would think them a decoration, a collar of gems, that respond to the suggestions of the sky, and are blue, or purple, or gray, bright or sullen, as it requires of them. —From "Irish Memories," by E. GE. Somerville and Martin Ross.

Goodness Is Nobleness

How'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.
—Tennyson.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

China

ONE of the first essential steps toward a just understanding of India, declared a well-known authority on that country, some years ago, is to realize that India is a large place. What is true of India is even more true of China. China is a very large place. But between saying this, between recalling once again the enormous extent of the country, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, and realizing what it all amounts to, there is a gulf fixed of very considerable dimensions. In this respect, in her grasp, that is to say, of what China really means, Japan is, of course, many leagues ahead of the rest of the world. Nowhere is it better known than in Tokyo what the moral awakening of these 400,000,000 people must involve, and nowhere is it better dreaded. It is, moreover, just in proportion as the student of Far Eastern affairs is able to gauge the fact, and, in a measure, the effect of this awakening, on the one hand, and the aim and aspiration of Japan on the other, that he holds the key to the understanding of the situation in the Far East.

Fundamentally, this situation is simple enough. The Japanese ideal and the Chinese ideal, even if China has not, as yet, consciously discerned it, are polar opposites. When Japan made the great decision, some fifty years ago, to adopt western civilization, she placed her reliance entirely in her proved ability as an imitator. No effort was made to link the new with the old, to discover how best all that was best in western civilization might be requisitioned to combine with all that was best in Japanese civilization, and so evolve a vigorous native culture. The Japanese envoys, year after year, went to Europe seeking the best systems, whether the object of their search was a constitution, a military or a naval policy, a trade method, or a police method. With curious certainty, they always found just exactly what they wanted in Germany, and then transferred it, just exactly as it was, to Japan. The war has not shaken Japan's faith in these systems. Where Germany bungled Japan will succeed, and Japan today is leaving nothing undone, in the Far East, that can possibly be done in order to make sure that she shall succeed.

The approach made by the Chinese toward western civilization has been very different from this. Naturally a democratic people, always, even in the heyday of Manchu sovereignty, largely self-governing, they approached western civilization, when at last they consented to approach it, quite determined to examine it carefully, and only to adopt it, if at all, in a form adapted to Chinese culture. The result of this has been a slow and often laborious progress, but it has been progress along the right lines. In spite of everything that Japan can do to prevent it, and she has done much, China is steadily carving out a place for herself as a thoroughly democratic country, strongly opposed to militarism in all its forms, and possessed of an ever more settled determination to maintain her independence and integrity.

Every month that passes shows China more intelligently resolved to submit to no tutelage from Japan, and to keep herself free to trade with all the world. Every one who comes out of China today, willing to give his views from an unbiased standpoint, bears witness to these facts. Thus, Mr. Paul Reinsch, speaking in Washington the other day, referred to the way in which the young Chinese are seeking to build up the new China "through nation-wide education, the spread of technical knowledge, and the development of China's natural resources." And he went on to declare that the future was bright with the promise of the successful accomplishment of this new task.

Perhaps the most convincing of recent testimony, however, is that afforded by Mr. Julian H. Arnold, American commercial attaché at Peking, in a bulky statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Arnold is convinced that China is now on the eve of what may prove to be the greatest industrial and commercial development that the world has yet witnessed. The Chinese, he says, are receptive to western ideas and modern industrialism. The demands for machinery of all kinds during the next few decades, he insists, will be enormous; in fact, the new China will, in his opinion, be the market for practically everything the West has to offer. For Mr. Arnold has, in a preeminent degree, that first essential to the just understanding of China. He appreciates something of her vastness. Thus, looking ahead, he forecasts that instead of 100,000 persons in factories and 4,000,000 school children, which was the estimate for 1914, the China of a few decades hence will have 40,000,000 factory hands and some 80,000,000 children in schools. Certainly the record of the past few years would seem to justify such an expectation. In the matter of cotton manufacturing, to take only one instance, whereas, twenty years ago, there was not a single cotton mill in all China, today there are some 1,250,000 spindles and some 5000 power looms, producing annually 250,000,000 pounds of yarns and some 60,000,000 yards of cloth. China's foreign trade, at the present time, is at least five times greater than it was thirty years ago. In every direction China is moving forward, is awakening, in fact, and Baron Makino's "great alarm" is evidently shared by large numbers of his fellow countrymen.

Passing Along the High-Price Protest

AS THE latest development in the general situation with respect to high prices for necessary commodities, the horizontal reductions made by certain large clothing and dry goods dealers in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are remarkable. The straight cut through the Wanamaker stocks has attracted widest notice, but it is

different only in degree from the Loeser reduction in Brooklyn, which antedated it, and the Hollidge cut in Boston, which practically accompanied it. These reductions may represent what would be considered good business policy. They are, nevertheless, remarkable because they appear to represent other important considerations that are, unfortunately, not always definitely associated with standard business practice. That is to say, whatever else these reductions represent, they do certainly show that the popular protest of the consumer classes against the inordinate prices that have recently prevailed has at last started up the course over which these high prices, some four or five years ago, began flowing down from their source to their ultimate place of absorption on the level of the retail purchasers. Another thing that the reductions show is that at last certain business leaders, though in a position to exact top prices and fairly sure of getting top prices if they ask them, have voluntarily sacrificed what might be called a "strip of velvet" in order that the general position of the purchasing classes might be improved.

Whether these reductions mean an actual loss on the goods now in stock is not material. Possibly the prices current involved margins that could be narrowed considerably without getting below the costs at which the goods were originally laid in. Nevertheless, a tinge of altruism in business procedure is a welcome sign. Many consumers have been sufficiently hard pressed to appreciate even the faintest sign of mercy on the part of those who have a say as to what prices anywhere shall be. And there is the shining example of the Steel trust to indicate that, taking the long look ahead, a more altruistic attitude toward consumers is now considered the wiser and safer course.

It is too early to say just how much the reductions in these particular stores will accomplish. The tendency will be for them to bring into the market considerable quantities of goods that have been held in storage, the holding of which would be likely to involve loss if prices are now really beginning to move downward. From the consumers' point of view, it is desirable to get these goods in circulation. There are, without much doubt, too many stocks being held back, in order that their release shall not "break the market," that blackest of all offenses in the eyes of a certain type of business operator who has been much in evidence of late. But the effort to force such releases can hardly amount to much until the lower-price movement shall have been taken up more generally by retailers who operate on a fairly large scale. It is high time for the market to be broken by orderly process, even at the expense of introducing a little altruism into business, unless the pressure is to be allowed to reach a point where the break will come suddenly, and with disorder. These retailers have taken the broad view of the situation, and their attitude cannot pass unappreciated. They have simply undertaken to pass the public protest, represented by the overall clubs, back up the line to the wholesalers and producers. There are hundreds of powerful retailers in the country who could well afford to join in the same good cause. And that the wholesalers and producers can afford to hear seems only too obvious.

Vivisection Issue in Britain

"VIVISECTION may seem to have a firmer hold than ever, but I am not dismayed, for history has taught me that every phase of evil which has been overthrown in the past has always seemed most powerful at the very moment of its overthrow." So declared Mr. J. T. Egerton recently, when acting as chairman of the annual meeting of the Manchester branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. And he went on to declare that he felt particularly hopeful of an early end to "a cruel and unnecessary practice."

In every way, in fact, this Manchester meeting was most encouraging. Not only did the report that was laid before it tell of a largely increased membership during the year, but of an awakened interest in the subject throughout the country. As a matter of fact, the wrecking of Sir Frederick Banbury's anti-vivisection Bill, last July, when the government, at the eleventh hour, reversed a previous opinion, and secured the defeat of the measure on the grounds that it would "needlessly embarrass research," has only resulted in drawing fuller attention to the whole issue. The action of the government, last July, was clearly the result of "pressure," and the average British citizen has a very wholesome objection to anything which suggests the hidden hand.

In this particular case, any study of the matter quickly reveals the fact that it is not only the doctors who are opposed to the anti-vivisection movement from interested motives. Thus, at the meeting already referred to in Manchester, Miss Beatrice Kidd of London, secretary of the British Union, and one of the chief speakers, narrated an incident as significant as it is shameful. It appears that, quite recently, a medical officer of health received a letter from the Ministry of Health asking him if he would like a consignment of a certain new serum. Having no faith whatever in such things, the medical officer replied that he had no use for it. By return of post he received another letter from the Ministry of Health, telling him that the serum would be supplied to him free of cost. Thinking to put an end to further correspondence on the subject, the medical officer replied that he would take half a dozen tubes. To his surprise, he received by an early delivery six dozen cases of the serum, "clearly proving," Miss Kidd declared, "that commercial interests were busily pushing their wares on the government."

Such a condition of things is, of course, inevitable. The possibilities of gain which lie in such a trade are enormous, and account, to a great extent, for the large degree of financial support which the vivisection propaganda can command. It is this fact, of course, which renders the position of the vivisectionist so superficially strong, but so actually weak. In the estimate of the public as a whole, vivisection has no defense save the specious plea of "progress." Once let the British people realize, as they will quickly realize, that vivisection is very largely a commercial undertaking, and they will be much more ready to listen to that large body of medi-

cal opinion which, like Professor Lawson Tait, insists that "vivisection has done nothing but lead to horrible bungling." With credulity once thus broken down, the next step, namely, a realization of the utter immorality of the whole sorry business, will rapidly follow.

The Potato Boycott in Ontario

THE effect of the boycott recently proclaimed by the women of Ottawa on potatoes, as a protest against exorbitant prices, will be watched with interest. For some months past, the cost of potatoes has been advancing in Ontario half dollars at a time, until when the boycott was proclaimed, a few days ago, the price stood at \$5.50 a bag, as against about \$1.75 last December. In these circumstances, the women of the city decided to take drastic action. A mass meeting was called to consider the situation. The gathering was attended by practically all the women's organizations in Ottawa, and resolutions were passed proclaiming a boycott on potatoes until prices were reduced to normal levels, and calling upon the Board of Commerce to secure an official inquiry into the whole question.

The proceedings at the meeting, indeed, displayed a grasp of the situation such as can afford small comfort to the profiteer. Thus, one of the speakers quoted certain figures from the Department of Agriculture which showed that there was an excess crop of potatoes of 14,000,000 bushels, in the month of December, and went on to ask where these potatoes had gone. "Our population," this speaker said, "has not been growing so fast that we could have used up these extra potatoes. I do not think any consumers are secreting them in cellars. No extra labor was employed after December to raise the price from \$1.75 to \$5.50, and the cost of raising potatoes has not increased."

The demand which the second resolution made for a full inquiry into the whole matter was dealt with in the same well-informed fashion. The resolution called upon the Board of Commerce to discover, first, the quantity of potatoes in storage, second, the cause of the abnormal rise in prices, and, third, the difference between the purchase price of the present holders and the selling price.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the meeting, however, was that, although the gathering was primarily concerned with the question of potatoes, it was clear that any success the women might have in dealing with the potato issue would certainly encourage action of a far-reaching kind in other directions. Thus, a scheme for a regular consumers' league was strongly advocated. Housekeepers, it was pointed out, were entirely unorganized, and it was maintained that, if the cost of living was to be reduced, the housekeepers would have to secure a voice in deciding the question of just prices.

The movement, moreover, is likely to spread to other cities and towns. Already, the establishment of a boycott in London, Ontario, has resulted in the immediate drop in the price of potatoes of 50 cents a bag. But even at this reduction no women, it appears, were tempted to buy, and the boycott, so far as can be ascertained, is being steadily maintained, whilst all the women who subscribed to the boycott resolution are pledged to do their utmost to extend its scope. United action of this kind against a clearly unjust situation cannot be without good result.

Foremost American Man of Letters

"WHAT I wished to do always and evermore," wrote William Dean Howells of his own early years, "was to think and dream and talk literature, and literature only." Many a young man or young woman in America has had the same feeling about that fascinating subject, without ever having been able to indulge their natural inclinations as Howells was. Long before the majority of youthful literary aspirants come to realize that there is a mechanical phase for every printed page, the details of a printing office—his father's—were an old story to Howells. Likewise early, he served his term of literary apprenticeship in journalism. So that by the time he had reached his twenties he had actually left behind him most of that hurly-burly of types, and printeries, and newspapers, from which many a literary man has been glad to escape after twice the time in the midst. And no sooner was he free to take up his purely literary career than President Lincoln sent him off to Venice as American Consul, thus giving him at the outset that official encouragement to literary endeavor which even American writers can seldom hope for until their literary use of the years has had time to establish an older claim.

Was it not this early start that gave Howells his long lead over other aspirants for preeminence in American letters? Certainly it is the early start that promotes achievement, granted only that the special gift be not lacking. And that the gift was not lacking in Howells one has not only the assurance of some of the most eminent of those whose names go to make up the literary history of the country, but also the long list of Howells' novels, poems, criticisms, witty farces, and short plays, and the editorial chairs which he has filled, one after another, from that of the Ohio State Journal in 1859 to that of Harpers Magazine only a short time since. And what evidence these things all are of the fullness in which he realized that early wish to think and dream and talk literature! Of a day and generation whereby he was not only privileged to know as friends those who, to most Americans of today, are only famous names, he had also the rare satisfaction of serving as the literary bond between their past and the future of a newer literary generation. This man who had his wish, and was able to talk and think literature with the Concord group and the Cambridge group, or with the Bostonians who brought their manuscripts to James T. Fields, was able, later, to have the same sort of literary communion with the groups that, like himself, had come to believe the Boston field too narrow, and could see no literary hope short of the New York of the Harpers and Scribners.

His was not a life of leisure. No life could have been wholly that that had, as did Howells, some eighty titles as the measure of its production. Yet the atmosphere of leisure and elegance was over everything that he did. Fond of traveling, his European sojourning began early and continued long. In his cosmopolitanism he was able,

like Henry James, to interpret America to Europe. But perhaps he was even more facile in interpreting America to itself. Everyday Americans, in everyday aspects of life, were the material out of which he wove the fabrics of his novels and farces. And his fidelity to such types and such aspects in the life he saw about him went far to proclaim him a truly American man of letters. Perhaps, also, it was his fidelity to such types and such aspects that held him back when the tide of a more modern Americanism was sweeping past him. Or has he, gazing upon that swiftly whirling life of his later days, been after all, enticed away from that early interest in thinking, dreaming, and talking of literature only, until he has been led to think and to talk more of the aspects of the stream as it has gone whirling past? Social questions, provocative of doubts if not of bitterness, have come to occupy his attention in these later times. He has noted the life and the times more as editor than as author, as commentator rather than as novelist. Returning from a European trip in 1909, he recalled a parade of some 10,000 suffragettes which he had watched in London, and remarked, "They will have the ballot; it cannot be otherwise. And I think women will have it here in America, but it will be much later." Nothing better is needed to demonstrate how keen his observations, and how true. And nothing better, perhaps, to show how completely, in his habit and power of thought, he was always the editor, though at times the novelist and the poet.

Editorial Notes

GOVERNOR EDWARDS of New Jersey is now formally in the field as a presidential candidate, with the avowed purpose of restoring, not whisky and the saloon, but any liberties of which the American people were deprived by the laws which have operated to shut whisky and the saloon out of the country. To many this may appear like a distinction without a difference. The Governor, we are told by his campaign circular, is a teetotaler, and a vestryman in his church, who "regards whisky as a curse and the saloon as an unmixed evil." Since controversies arise only over matters of question, how comes it that a vestryman who can see no vestige of good in a saloon, but only "unmixed" evil, can yet contend for anybody's social right to preserve its existence? No wonder the Governor is avowedly eager to meet "one or more influential citizens" in every community who thinks as he does on this matter!

THE celebration by the Chinese of New York City of China's National Humiliation, last Friday and Saturday, was marked by a dinner, given by the Chinese Welfare Committee of that city, and by a mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Chinese Students Club of Columbia University. At both gatherings Americans mingled with their Far Eastern friends, and both elements expressed deep sympathy with China in the humiliations which the world is apparently willing to allow her to suffer, from Japan's mailed hand. But hope for China's future was more strongly dwelt upon than regret for the indignity of the twenty-one Japanese demands. And great promise for the fulfillment of that hope was symbolized in a toast offered at the dinner, "To China and the United States, friends now and forever."

THE LOYAL COALITION of America is rapidly gaining a reputation for not mincing matters. At any rate, the message which it dispatched, the other day, to Mr. Lloyd George, requesting the British Government to disregard the cablegram, sent recently to the British Premier by 88 congressmen, criticizing the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland does not mince matters. "American public opinion," the message declared, in protesting against interference in the internal affairs of another country, "is rapidly awakening on this question. We confidently predict that, in the near future, American national consciousness will be articulated and will speak in no uncertain terms to these alien and hyphenated propagandists, and their dupes, who are furtively and remorselessly plotting to wreck the world's peace."

THE royal tournament, over which Sir Charles Wallace Ring has so long presided with signal success, under the title of the Naval and Military Tournament, may wipe out some of the suggestions of the war; no khaki will be worn, but there will be a pageant of historical scenes of the last two centuries, and scarlet and blue uniforms will form a brilliant setting for deeds of daring. One of the regiments will give a display of firing exercises as carried out in 1700, for which old flint-lock guns are being sought in museums and private collections. The horsemanship of some of the native regiments has always met with enthusiastic British reception, and north and south and east and west come in for a fine show of applause and appreciation.

"THE BELOVED VAGABOND" has found a traveling companion in Miss Marta Linquist, who has journeyed from Stockholm to study the manners and customs of London's newspaper women, having been awarded a scholarship for this purpose, she herself being a member of the staff of a leading Stockholm newspaper. Miss Linquist has translated Mr. W. J. Locke's novels into Swedish, and says that the author of "The Beloved Vagabond" is the most popular British novelist today in Sweden.

IF IT be true, as rumored at Harvard, that the presence of Harold J. Laski as a member of the teaching staff of the university has prevented a number of gifts to the endowment fund, and on the other hand has attracted gifts that would not otherwise have been made, it seems fair to say that Mr. Laski's departure to become a professor in the School of Economics of London University will deprive Harvard of a stimulative factor. A drop of acid works wonders in the way of precipitation, whether in a solution "of cloudy appearance" in a test tube or in truth in a state of suspense in a university.

THE high price of sugar in the United States is "puzzling," according to a prominent sugar refiner recently returned from Europe. Precisely; but why let it remain a puzzle?